هكذا من الأصل

AY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. 79-57 (26-14). Tomorrow little change. ray's temp. 81-58 (27-15). LONDON: some showers Temp. 70-59 (21-15). To- little change. Yesterday's temp. 70-58 CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 37-16). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 81-68 Yesterday's temp 84-68 (29-20). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 6 S | Libya ..... 9 Piast.
Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Luxembourg ... 10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax) .... 1/9 | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
Denmark ..... 1.75 D.Kr. | Netherlands .. 0.85 Flor.
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Lebanon ..... 75 P. | Yugoslavia ..... 3.00 D.

27,222 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1970 Established 1887

'Belfast ... You Bastards'

Gas Bombs Create Chaos in Commons

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, July 23 (NYT).—Shouting "Belfast—see how you it," a demonstrator hurled two gas bombs into the packed use of Commons today, filling the gallery with thick white ke and leaving ministers and members of Parliament gasp- shouting and ducking beneath benches.

About a half-dozen MP's, coughing and wiping tears from r eyes, were treated in first-aid rooms. Three persons were en to Westminster Hospital, but there were no reports of ous injuries.

"It was some sort of tear gas or CS gas or something like t," an associate of the sergeant-at-arms, who handles security Parliament, said this evening. "There was utter pandemonium."

[A London-based Northern Irish group said the gas came n two British military gas grenades. A statement by the thern Ireland Civil Rights Information Center here added: is is the substance to which the civilian population of Belfast Londonderry has been subjected. Perhaps it will enable m [Parliament] better to assess the activities of the armed es in the six-county area of Ulster."]

The bombs exploded in the oaken, Gothic chamber as Anny Barber, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was ending statement about the start of negotiations for British entry the Common Market. The two canisters fell on the carpet eral feet away, exuding into smoke and sending acrid fumes ough the chamber.

Today's incident in the historic chamber was the most ent since 1812, when Prime Minister Spencer Percival was t and killed by a disgruntled merchant.

This evening, when the House of Commons resumed its ing, the speaker, Horace King, announced that a man had n taken into custody "in connection with the recent incident."

"I have directed that he be given into the custody of the police," said Mr. King, who had been overcome by fumes the incident.

"I saw a man stand up in the public gallery and shout ething about 'how do you like it,'" said 63-year-old Bert tch, a messenger in the House. "He appeared to have two

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

U.S. Force Quits Base Near Laos

Post Surrounded By Hanoi Troops

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, July 23 (NYT).—American airborne troops hastily abandoned a key hilltop artillery base just north of the A Shau Valley in western Thua Thien Province today, after massive bombing strikes and artillery barrages failed to stop a large North Vietnamese Army buildup around it.

Enemy gunners pounded the outpost, named Fire Support Base Ripcord, through the morning hours with mortar, rifle and machine-gun fire as helicopters of the 101st Airborne Division evacuated American troops.

A large Ch-47 "Chinook" helicopter was shot down by machine-gun fire and then destroyed by an enemy mortar shell as it attempted to land at the base, located on top of a 1,500-foot peak 23 miles west of Hué and 12 miles east of the Laotian border.

Unusual Memo

In an unusual memorandum for correspondents released in Saigon tonight by the United States command, military spokesmen said the evacuation of the base was completed by 12:15 p.m. today. Although most evidence gathered by reporters near the scene indicated that the American troops were routed from the hilltop, the memorandum noted:

"The NVA (North Vietnamese Army) elements were constantly pounded by friendly fire to include organic artillery, aerial rocket artillery, mortars, heavy artillery from XXIV Corps and high-performance aircraft from U.S. Marine Corp. and U.S. Air Force elements. Evidence indicates the NVA suffered very heavy casualties and material losses around the Ripcord area."

In the daily communiqués released by the U.S. command during the previous week, however, spokesmen listed a total body count of only 30 enemy soldiers.

The base was situated just north of Dong Aphia, a mountain nicknamed "Hamburger Hill" by soldiers who fought a bloody battle there in April, 1969.

Viet Cong Attack

SAIGON, July 23 (Reuters).—Viet Cong killed at least 12 Ameri-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

United Press International.

Blames Israel's 'Foolishness'

Egypt Backs U.S. Plan But Expects No Results

BEIRUT, Lebanon, July 23 (AP).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser declared tonight that Egypt approves and accepts the new U.S. peace proposals on the Middle East but "we don't expect it to achieve any results because of Israel's attitude and its foolishness."

"In fact there is nothing new in this plan," he said in a speech broadcast by the Cairo radio and monitored here.

"It was called a peace initiative but it was only a procedural move..."

"We do not want war for war's sake," he said. "We want to liberate our land and we want the rights of the Palestine people. We tell Nixon and the American people that we have accepted the American proposals as presented by Rogers. We do not see anything new in them since we have accepted them in the past. It is Israel who rejects them."

Referring to his recent visit to Moscow, President Nasser said the Soviet leaders had "promised to support us with defensive and offensive weapons to liberate our land."

We tell Nixon and the American people that we have accepted the American proposals. ... We do not see anything new in them since we have accepted them in the past. It is Israel who rejects them.

—NASSER.

He denied that Soviet personnel are fighting in Egypt.

"Soviet experts are now with us teaching our soldiers but not fighting with us," he said. "They are not fighting," he repeated.

He said he returned from his 19-day stay in the Soviet Union last week "fully satisfied with the results of my talks there."

"Relations between us and the Soviet Union are as strong as ever," he said.

President Nasser said he had received "a threat and a warning from the United States that we should accept a cease-fire or else Israeli raids in depth would continue." He did not say when this warning was received.

He then added: "When modern Soviet weapons arrived in Egypt a fuss was made... and no American newspaper mentioned that Israel has 72 missile bases for defense."

"What does this mean? Does it mean we have no right to defend ourselves while Israel has such a right, and a right to attack us?"

Earlier in his speech he said: "On certain days the enemy drops 1,000 tons of bombs on us, equaling 1 million pounds sterling."

The Egyptian president said: "We appreciate the attitude of France as declared by President Pompidou that Israel should withdraw and that France will not lift her arms embargo on Israel."

He declared that "time is working in our favor," adding that "Western public opinion has begun to realize the justice of our cause and not to be deceived any more by Israeli propaganda."

Unrest in Israel

Mr. Nasser maintained that there is growing resentment in Israel against Israel's warlike policy.

"It is clear from statements by Israeli leaders that they want to expand. When Gunnar Jarring [the United Nations Middle East mediator] asked us questions, we answered them clearly, while in Israel they refused to answer his questions, saying they would answer them at a round table of peace talks with the Arabs, he continued.

"The Israelis have thus far refused to mention the word withdrawal and there was strong opposition in Israel against former Premier Levi Eshkol when he said in a press interview he would withdraw from certain Arab lands."

"This is the nature of the enemy that we should not forget," he went on.

President Nasser's speech lasted more than two hours. He was addressing the government party's National Convention on the anniversary of his 1952 revolution.

He told the convention that he had made a secret trip to the Soviet Union for four days last winter, from the end of January to February 2. Reports of this trip were denied at the time.

Eban Offers to Help on UN Talks But Sees Danger in a Cease-Fire

TEL AVIV, July 23 (NYT).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today that Israel stood ready to cooperate with Gunnar V. Jarring, the special United Nations envoy to the Middle East, to set up Arab-Israeli peace talks. But he warned that a limited cease-fire, as has been proposed by the United States, would only permit preparations for renewed warfare.

Mr. Eban carefully avoided an outright rejection of the American proposals for peace talks.

Other Israeli officials made no secret of their hope that the United Arab Republic would turn down the plan, saving Israel from the difficult choice of accepting a procedure that they suspect or, alternatively, appearing to obstruct the peacemaking diplomacy.

Mr. Eban spoke to foreign newsmen before tonight's National Day speech of President Gamal Abdel Nasser in Cairo.

Israeli officials said afterward that they would have to scrutinize both the text and, more importantly, the private diplomatic communications between Washington and Cairo over the days to come to learn of Mr. Nasser's intentions.

Included in the American proposals, submitted to Israel and the Arab states late last month, was a suggestion of a 90-day cease-fire to soothe the atmosphere while Mr. Jarring made a new exploratory mission toward opening negotiations.

"We are ready at any time to cooperate with Dr. Jarring, but why should the world be satisfied with a temporary cease-fire?" Mr. Eban asked. The time limit would only invite "feverish activity to derive every possible military advantage every single day" before the expiration date and then warfare could be resumed, he said.

Israel continues to favor the reinstatement of the unlimited cease-fire arranged at the UN to end the war of June, 1967. But it has largely been ineffective for the last year or so of air and artillery clashes along the Suez Canal.

Premier Golda Meir has already rejected the temporary cease-fire suggested by Mr. Nasser on June 14, coupled with a straightforward Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the Six Day War.

The later proposal made by Secretary of State William P. Rogers includes no such link—clearly unacceptable to the Israelis—and thus would be more difficult for Israel to turn down.

For the last several weeks, Israeli diplomacy has been geared to presenting a positive image of flexibility and reasonableness, on the assumption that neither Egypt nor the Soviet Union was ready to work seriously for a political settlement.

That judgment remains, but the immediate problem may be one of preserving a positive image without losing the military advantage of daily air attacks on Egyptian positions on the Suez Canal's western bank.

Without such attacks, Israeli strategists believe, the Egyptians and their Russian advisers would move their sophisticated SAM-2 and SAM-3 missiles closer to the canal. This could deprive Israel of her air supremacy, which is seen as the only defense against an attempt to open the canal and establish a bridgehead on the Sinai Peninsula.

Abba Eban

Russia Seeks Amendments to U.S. Plan

LONDON, July 23 (UPI).—Russia has offered the United States fresh outlines of a Mideast peace settlement, based on the latest American Arab-Israeli peace plan, authoritative Communist diplomatic sources said today.

They provide for a detailed package plan, to be accepted by Arabs and Israel, signed and sealed by them and guaranteed by the big powers, before—and not as previously demanded only after—Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory, they said.

Moscow has accepted the recent American peace plan. The U.S. plan calls for a three-month truce during which a settlement is negotiated. The Russians have not committed themselves, however, to any specific time limit, the sources said.

Dobrynin Sees Rogers

[The Soviet Union today gave its reaction to the U.S. Middle East peace initiative, but U.S. officials declined to say what it was, Reuters reported from Washington. The Soviet Ambassador, Anatoly Dobrynin, outlined Moscow's views during a 30-minute call on Secretary of State William Rogers.]

The Kremlin has amended the American plan and has proposed the inclusion of large chunks of its original plan of last January (modified in recent months), including the creation of demilitarized areas in the occupied zones and use of the Suez Canal and the Strait of Tiran by Israel, once a settlement is reached, the sources said.

The Moscow plan was worked out during the three-week presence in Moscow of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser this month. He has approved of the plan, they said.

Mr. Nasser evidently has been in consultation with other Arab leaders during these talks where the Russians were understood to have exerted pressure for a political settlement.

The Kremlin intends to take a "flexible" posture in the projected negotiations and proposals, as it is anxious for a political settlement, the alternative being a new Middle East war and virtually inevitable confrontation of the two superpowers, the sources insisted.

Guerrillas and Syrians

The Arab guerrillas and the Syrians pose a considerable problem in these efforts, the former being intent on fighting their own battle, the latter not having accepted the 1967 United Nations Security Resolution on a Middle East Settlement the sources said.

They expected Mr. Nasser to persuade the guerrillas to comply and they could be expected, the sources said, to hold their fire during an agreed truce, even though they may not formally approve it.

The Russians expect to be able to pressure the Syrians, despite their "delicate" relationship with the ruling regime. But they hold an important lever through the supply of arms to the Damascus regime.

The Russians have agreed, at the same time to supply Mr. Nasser with more arms, including MiG-21 jets and SAM-3 missiles. But they have refused Mr. Nasser so-called offensive weapons, the sources said.

Broadly, the sources said the Russians call for this procedure:

- A truce of undefined length.
- Both the Arabs and Israel

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Athens Warns of Break in Ties If More Arab Terror Occurs

ATHENS, July 23 (AP).—The Greek government has warned Arab countries that it would break diplomatic ties with some or all of them and expel Arabs from Greece should any more Arab-inspired terrorism occur here, it was learned today.

There are now about 130 Arab military cadets training with the Greek Army, Navy and Air Force, and about 40 Arab university students in Athens and Salonika. Other Arab residents number but a handful.

The warning reportedly was made yesterday while six Arab hijackers held an Olympic Airways Boeing-727 on the tarmac in Athens and threatened to blow it up unless Greece freed seven Arab terrorists now in prison here.

The government finally agreed to turn the seven Arab prisoners over to the International Red Cross in a month, after it finishes trying two of them on murder charges.

Israeli diplomatic sources said tonight Israel would urge Greece not to honor the pact to release the prisoners.

Shortly after word broke about the Israeli feeling, which sources said would be made known to Greece tomorrow morning, the Greek Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Christos Xanthopoulos-Palamas, summoned Arab ambassadors in Athens for a meeting tomorrow.

The trial of two of the seven was due to open tomorrow. The defendants — Mansour Seifeddin Murad Zugageh and Elias Dergarabedian, both Jordanian—are charged with murder in the death of a two-and-a-half year-old Greek boy.

He was fatally injured and 14

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

s 'Unconditional' Ban

N Votes a Wider Embargo n Arms for South Africans

By Robert Estabrook

TED NATIONS, N.Y., July 7P).—The Security Council ftternoon condemned violat- f the arms embargo against Africa and called on all ies to close loopholes in its ance. It asked every nation sale of arms "unconditionally ithout any reservations what- ."

vote was 12-0, with the Unit- tates, Britain and France ining. The U.S. made clear, ver, that despite its reserva- on this measure it has ulously observed the embargo joins in the condemnation of Africa's apartheid policies.

tain, whose tentative plan to e limited sale of naval arms uth Africa was the real target e resolution, also emphasized hborrence of apartheid but lained that the resolution was weeping, to the extent of interce with existing commitments. fore the final passage, Afro- sponsors revised the resolu- to eliminate direct references e UN Charter's Chapter VII passage about threats to the peace. This enabled such Western countries as Spain and Portugal to vote for it.

France was understood to have considered a veto if the references to Chapter VII had not been eliminated, but its delegate did not speak today. African diplomats had named France as the largest supplier of arms to South Africa.

Other Western diplomats marveled privately at the charmed

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

lster Bans ll Parades or 6 Months

FAST, July 23 (UPI).—The rn Ireland government d all processions for six s today and ordered regular forces back into Roman dic areas patrolled only by h troops for the last year.

ban forced cancellation of a ch through Londonderry uled for Aug. 12 by the Pro- t Apprentice Boys' organiza- of the Orange Order.

Apprentice Boys' parade last passed near the Roman Ca- Bogside area in Londonderry started five days of Catholic- stant riots in which eight s died. British troops had called in to keep the peace en Roman Catholics and stants.

testant leaders today ex- d shock at the parade ban. es Guy, general secretary of pprentice Boys' organization, hat the ban came as a shock, ally since it followed talks Premier James Chichester- in which the question of lation had not been raised. ed if he expected trouble his followers, Mr. Guy said: re not a militant order. We eligious order."

ard, McAteer, president of man Catholic opposition Na- t party, said: "There will sigh of relief over London- Now we can really enjoy lidays."

londerry traditionally closes its factories and businesses annual two-week vacation ug. 1.

e entered the Bogside and elfast Falls Road areas to- longside military policemen. kesman said that the army would continue "until the of the areas get used to ght of police uniforms."

Associated Press.

CONFERENCE IN BONN—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel (left) and Chancellor Willy Brandt at meeting yesterday in which cabinet gave a formal go-ahead to negotiate with Russia on a treaty renouncing the use of force. Story, Page 5.

13 Weathermen Indicted for Plans To Set Off Bombs

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI).—A federal grand jury in Detroit handed down indictments today against 13 members of the radical Weatherman group on charges of conspiracy to commit bombings in four cities.

Attorney General John Mitchell said the indictment stemmed from an investigation begun after an explosion last March 6 destroyed a brownstone town house in New York City. The bombings cited in the indictments occurred in Chicago, New York, Detroit and Berkeley, Calif.

According to the indictment, several of the 13 defendants were in the house in New York City when the explosion occurred. "Dynamite bombs were assembled" on the premises, the grand jury said. Three persons were killed in the explosion.

A Rare Close-up of the Suez War

By Tom Lambert

TEL AVIV.—"Israeli Air Force planes attacked military targets in the Suez Canal Zone. All Israeli planes returned safely. Among other targets, bunkers and artillery and anti-aircraft positions in the northern and central sectors of the canal zone were attacked."

CAIRO.—"Israeli planes raided the Suez Canal Zone but were driven off when intercepted from the very first minute by Egyptian ground defenders."

Almost daily, Israeli and Egyptian military spokesmen thus report laconically on the continuing air battle along the canal, seen by some Israeli and Egyptian frontline troops and United Nations cease-fire watchers but rarely witnessed by outside observers.

Part of the Israeli-occupied northern canal sector, closed to foreign correspondents since June 1, was reopened for a visit by some reporters Tuesday. As they approached the waterway, four Egyptian reconnaissance jets had already sprinted over the Israeli positions and homeward to the west. Then the Israeli Air Force appeared.

QANTARA EAST, Suez Canal, July 23.—There are no warning sirens in this battered, deserted, once-Egyptian town, so the first indication of the raid came with another sound—the distant mutter of the unseen jets.

Then the whompf, whompf, whompf, whompf as four bombs or sticks of bombs were dropped, close to the west bank, on the Egyptian side.

"There they are," the Israeli corporal shouted, pointing from atop his armored half-track parked in the lee of a shell-splintered wall alongside what was once the Qantara girls' vocational school.

Glittering in the bright sun, the four Israeli jets roared low over Qantara, climbing sharply in single file, east, then north away from Egypt and over the Israeli-occupied Sinai Desert.

From the Egyptian side came a quick, staccato, deep-throated stutter, like cupped hands clapped sharply and, far astern of the four jets now wheeling higher, there were nine sharp claps and nine bursts of white smoke as the anti-aircraft shells exploded in the intensely blue sky.

Still climbing, the four jets turned tightly east, back over Egypt, then south, then tipped into steep dives and there were four chattering rattles of machine-gun fire as the pilots whipped down in strafing runs. There was no audible reply to this second attack.

The planes turned tightly east again, over Qantara, one pair climbing sharply toward the north and the other duo streaking off southward, and again the Egyptian anti-aircraft gunners went to work too late.

The sky over Israel erupted with twinkling flashes as their shells burst and scores of white puffs appeared in the sky. But the Israeli jets were long gone.

The raid near Qantara displayed one shrewd tactic, the two pairs of jets streaking off finally in different directions at different altitudes to confuse the anti-aircraft gunners, and raised a question:

How determined are the anti-aircraft gunners on the Egyptian side of the canal? If observers in Qantara could see the Israeli jets readying for a second strafing attack, so, presumably, could the anti-aircraft gunners.

Yet there was no answering fire from those gunners as the Israeli pilots roared down on their strafing runs, and the gunners' following fire was awry.

The same question might be asked about the Israelis.

Several hours before the Is-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Reds Ignore Statement

U.S. Demands News of POWs At Deadlocked Peace Talks

PARIS, July 23 (AP).—Outgoing American peace negotiator Philip C. Habib made a new and urgent appeal to Hanoi and the Viet Cong today to identify their American prisoners and allow them to correspond with their families.

Mr. Habib, who returned last night from consultations with administration officials including his designated successor, Ambassador David K. E. Bruce, told the 76th weekly session of the deadlocked peace talks that "the urgent question of the treament of prisoners of war . . . is certainly one of the fundamental issues on which discussion can start immediately."

Hanoi and the Viet Cong have consistently refused to discuss the prisoner-of-war issue pending a settlement of the Vietnam war.

Mr. Habib told the acting Viet Cong and North Vietnamese delegates: "Your attitude . . . is incomprehensible to American and world opinion. This is a matter which cannot be held in abeyance. It cannot await the end of the war."

Never Identified

He said that the need was "especially urgent" with regard to prisoners held by the Viet Cong, "whom you have not only refused to identify at all, but who have never been allowed to correspond with their families despite the statements by your own representatives that they are permitted to do so."

"The early repatriation of seriously sick and wounded prisoners you hold is yet another matter of immediate concern."

Dinh Ba Thi speaking for the Viet Cong, ignored Mr. Habib's plea but, instead, accused President Nixon of "incomparable hypocrisy" for blocking a coalition regime for South Vietnam while proclaiming his desire for peace and self-determination for the Vietnamese people.

Mr. Thi said that democratic freedom could be re-established in South Vietnam "only when not a single American aggressor remains, when there is no longer a dictatorial and fascist puppet administration like that of [President Nguyen Van] Thieu . . . and only when a coalition government is formed that represents all political forces clamoring for independence, peace and neutrality in South Vietnam."

Philip C. Habib

'Nothing New' Was Produced By Thai Visit, Lon Nol Says

By T. D. Allman

BANGKOK, July 23 (WP).—Cambodian Premier Lon Nol said at a press conference here today that his 31-hour visit to Thailand—the first by a Khmer chief of government to Thailand in 20 years—had produced "nothing new" in the way of Thai military assistance for his embattled regime.

The premier said that no progress had been made toward dispatching Thai troops to his country, a form of military aid that Cambodia has requested but which Thailand so far has hesitated to provide.

In the first of their closed meetings yesterday, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, the Thai premier, abandoned his government's position that Cambodia should join with Thailand in a formal defense pact. Thai Foreign Ministry sources said that Premier Lon Nol was told: "Thailand has one alliance (SEATO) and that is enough. We do not need or want another."

This stand was a considerable step back from the premier's statement last week, in which he proposed that Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and South Vietnam link themselves in a defense pact before Thai troops entered Cambodia.

Yesterday Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman said that Thailand had promised all possible aid to combat Communist forces short of troops.

Before flying back to Phnom Penh this afternoon, Premier Lon Nol emphasized his government's desire to find a peaceful solution to the Cambodian situation. "We have left the door open for negotiations with the Communists," he said. "The Cambodian people want peace, not war. We are willing to negotiate with the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese if they are willing."

French Minister Back From Visit to Peking

PARIS, July 23 (UPI).—France's Minister, André Bettencourt, returned to Paris last night after a two-week visit to China during which he had "very cordial" meetings with Peking's top leaders.

Mr. Bettencourt said he conferred with Chairman Mao Tse-tung, his deputy, Gen. Lin Piao, and Premier Chou en-Lai.

U.S. to Delay Pullout Until Seoul Is Ready

South Korea Army To Be Modernized

HONOLULU, July 23 (UPI).—The U.S. and South Korean defense ministers ended their two-day meeting late yesterday with the announcement that no American troops would be withdrawn from Korea until modernization of the ROK defenses was completed.

But Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard and Defense Minister Jung Nae Hiuk listed only two definite proposals for this "modernization" in their joint communiqué.

The proposals were that "certain" U.S. aircraft would be shifted to bases in the Republic of South Korea from other Pacific bases and that the United States agreed to provide the South Koreans with "some" S2 naval patrol craft "as soon as possible."

The American spokesman said the other details of the modernization "would be a matter of continuing consultations between the two countries." He said no dates or times had been set for the continuing consultations.

The meeting began Tuesday with a confrontation in which the South Koreans said their entire 19-man cabinet would quit if the United States went through with its proposal to withdraw 20,000 of the 60,000 troops in South Korea.

No Japan-ROK Alliance

SEOUL, July 23 (UPI).—Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi today ruled out a military alliance with South Korea at present and said the two countries will instead stress economic cooperation in their relations.

Mr. Aichi, who led his country's delegation to the Japan-South Korea ministerial meeting, told newsmen military cooperation or something like it is at present impossible.

U.S. Combat Toll 2d Lowest in 1970

SAIGON, July 23 (UPI).—The number of American combat deaths in Indochina last week was the second lowest of 1970 for a seven-day reporting period, the U.S. military command said today.

American military spokesmen reported that 66 U.S. servicemen were killed and 619 wounded in the week ending July 18. It compared with a toll in the previous week of 72 men killed and 729 wounded.

The only other full week of 1970 when American losses were lower was in the seven days ending July 4, when 61 men died in action and 463 were wounded. The latter toll was the lowest for American forces in more than 3 1/2 years.

U.S. Unit Out Of Fire Base

(Continued from Page 1)

can troops and wounded six others in a battle 25 miles west of Hué yesterday.

Fighting finally ended at dusk when the guerrillas melted into the forest after six and a half hours of shooting, the U.S. command said today.

The Viet Cong—whose losses were not known—battered a unit of American airborne troops with a hail of mortar, rocket grenades and small arms fire.

A force of two Marine battalions—about 1,500 men—has been operating in Quang Nam Province to the southwest of Da Nang over the last week, in association with a 5,000-strong South Vietnamese task force.

Reports from Phnom Penh said that Cambodian troops, outnumbered in an ambush on the winding road to the hill resort of Kiri Rom, were forced to burn and abandon a four-truck food convoy they were escorting.

No Damage, Cairo Says

Israeli Jets Pound Suez Canal and Jordan

TEL AVIV, July 23 (UPI).—Israeli jets kept up their hammering on the Suez front today and also struck Jordan in reprisal for shelling attacks, a military spokesman said.

All planes returned safely from the strikes in the Suez Canal Zone and at Jordanian army positions southeast of the Sea of Galilee, the spokesman said.

The half-hour raid into Jordan retaliated for mortar shelling last night that wounded two young farmhands of the Ashdot Yaaqov farm commune. "The jets blasted army positions which aid the terrorists in attacks on civilian settlements," the spokesman said.

[The AP reported that correspondents consider the Jordanian anti-aircraft fire to be light and ineffectual.]

Egypt's Report

The Israeli planes over Suez hit fortifications and mortar positions, "among other military targets," the Tel Aviv spokesman said.

[In Cairo, an Egyptian military spokesman said that there was no loss to either side, the AP reported. It said that in a communiqué broadcast over Cairo radio, the Egyptian spokesman said 20 Israeli aircraft forayed over Qantara and the Ras el-Eish North and Kebrit South waterways, but were foiled by Egyptian anti-aircraft gunners.]

Israel deported to Jordan today 11 Arabs who had been held in Israeli prisons for "aiding terrorist activities," a military spokesman said.

The transfer was made at Darbeih police station in the Arava Desert, south of the Dead Sea.

Greece Warns On Terrorists

(Continued from Page 1)

persons were wounded in a hand grenade blast that ripped apart an El Al ticket office in Athens last November.

Whatever the sentence levied against them—and it could be ten years to a death sentence upon conviction of murder—the two Jordanians will be set free if the bargain with the hijackers is kept.

Anti-Israeli terrorism carried out in Greece also included a machine-gun attack on an El-Al airliner at Athens Airport in December, 1968. An Israeli engineer died in this assault.

Nasser Praises Hijackers

CAIRO, July 23 (AP).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser has congratulated the six Arab hijackers who siezed an Olympic Airways airliner and directed the plane to be flown here later.

The hijackers—who are still in Cairo—were congratulated by Mr. Nasser for their "patriotic spirit." They were welcomed at the airport by Mr. Nasser's personal representative.

Late last night they were told Mr. Nasser appreciated their "spirit and decision to liberate their colleagues" held in custody in Athens.

Libya Rejects Italian Protest On Confiscation

CAIRO, July 23 (UPI).—Libya has officially rejected an Italian government note protesting its seizure of all property belonging to the country's 25,000-strong Italian community, the Egyptian Middle East News Agency reported today.

The Libyan answer was handed to the Italian ambassador in Tripoli by Foreign Minister Saleh Boueisser yesterday, MENA said.

The Premier, Col. Moamer Kazafuy, went on the radio Tuesday night to announce the confiscation.

Libya was an Italian colony from 1911 to the end of World War II.

"If Italian public opinion does not approve the Libyan decision, then the government can easily display and screen the atrocity and massacre photos performed by Nazi Italians," Mr. Boueisser said. "This would not be in the interest of Italy.

"The Libyan revolution can produce documents and evidence (of this) before world opinion," the minister added.

He said Libya was "prepared to facilitate the departure of Italians."

3 Workers Die on Span

GRAZ, Austria, July 23 (UPI).—A bridge under construction at Soboth, in Styria, crashed today, killing at least three workers, police said. Three more workers were seriously injured.

Soviet Arms Sent to Libya, State Department Confirms

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Two shiploads of Russian military equipment, including medium tanks and armored troop carriers, arrived in Libya within the last few days, it was learned yesterday.

The deliveries comprise the first Soviet aid to the Cairo-oriented revolutionary regime that took over the oil-rich desert nation from the moderate King Idriss less than a year ago.

Soviet surface-to-air missiles, SAM-2s, were introduced into Syria recently for the first time, it also was learned. Whether the Russian-manned SAM-3s have been emplaced to defend the SAM-2s, as in Egypt, is not known.

The arms shipments increase the Soviet role and muscle in the Mideast even as relatively moderate words of peace have come from Moscow and Cairo in recent days.

West Surprised

The "foot-in-the-door" shipments to Libya have caught the United States and other Western nations off guard. There was no evidence of any arms deal between Russia and Libya, not even signs of an exchange of officials who might negotiate such a deal—except that Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser spent 18 days in Moscow, returning only last week.

State Department officials confirmed that "there had been recent deliveries of medium Soviet tanks and other equipment to Libya." But they claimed to be unaware of the extent of the transaction. Other sources said that the tanks number about 30, and that the total number of vehicles is less than 100.

Department officials said that they were naturally concerned with any increase in arms in the sensitive area, particularly at a time when many peace initiatives are being pursued. However, "it is too early to draw any definite conclusions," one official said.

Next Move Unclear

There was no indication, for example, whether the shipments unloaded at Tripoli were the beginning of a huge delivery that will run the gamut of weapons, or a one-time affair.

Some sources expressed considerable anxiety at the potential implications of the Libyan deal, others thought it natural that the Libyans diversify the source of their supplies. Much of their arms come from Britain and the United States before the coup last September. Since then the Libyan regime has ordered 110 highly sophisticated Mirage fighters from France.

It has also ended defense agreements with Britain and the United States expelling military technicians of both nations and closing the giant American Wheelus Air Force base. Western oil companies are being progressively curtailed; this week the military government confiscated the property of Italians and Jews.

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird on Tuesday referred elliptically alarmingly to the shipments, saying Russians are contributing to a "difficult situation" in the Mideast by moving their own forces into Egypt at "an accelerated pace," he said. He added that the Russians were moving equipment into other nations in the Middle East "right today."

State Department officials could neither confirm nor deny that SAM-2 missiles have gone to Syria. But American sources said that anti-aircraft missiles have been placed around Damascus.

Syria is Moscow's oldest and most extreme ally in the Middle East. It alone of the Arab armies fought Israel in the 1967 war had Russian advisers, some of whom were reportedly killed.

Israel occupies territory from the war that extends about ten miles into Syria. Should the Soviet SAM-2 missile sites be moved toward the cease-fire line there, or they have crept toward the Suez Canal in Egypt, the missiles, with their 22-mile range could endanger Israeli planes over the Golan Heights and even over the Sea of Galilee and Israeli territory proper.

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Russia Seeks Amendment Of U.S. Plan for Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

commit themselves "from the outset" to accept the UN Mideast resolution, which calls for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory.

● The United States and Russia, and possibly Britain and France, to approve a detailed peace plan and procedure and to get UN mediator Gunnar Jarring to start negotiations as soon as possible with the two sides, on the Rhodes-type pattern of separate talks with each side and with very detailed outlines from the big powers.

● The Israelis to stand committed to withdraw from all occupied Arab lands, but flexibility to rule the future of some of the most contested lands, including the establishment of de-militarized zones.

● The Gaza Strip, Sinai with the Canal Zone and Sharm el-Sheikh, which dominates the Strait of Tiran, to be demilitarized outright.

● The Golan Heights to be returned to Syria, not to be demilitarized, but "supervised" by a big power or UN force, and Jerusalem be returned to Jordan, apparently with some international safeguards for free access to holy places.

● The Palestinians to be given the West Bank of the Jordan and aid in resettlement as well as readmission to Israel of some.

● Declarations of intent to be deposited with the UN and the big powers to guarantee the arrangements.

● They would include in effect the recognition of Israel within agreed borders.

● Withdrawal would be phased. For instance, in the canal zone the first phase under the Soviet plan provides for a pullback on each side by about ten miles, the second by about the same distance and so forth.

The United States and Russia should, under the Soviet plan, continue close consultation on the progress of the talks—*if they get under way*—to be able to give further guidance to Mr. Jarring and "assistance" when they get stuck or run into difficulty, the sources said.

Saudi Arabia Grants Recognition to Yemen

BEIRUT, July 23 (UPI).—Saudi Arabia has recognized the Yemeni Arab Republic, a spokesman at the Yemeni Embassy in Beirut said today.

He said that the Yemeni government announced the decision late yesterday. The radio announcement said: "The kingdom of Saudi Arabia announced recognition of the Yemeni Arab Republic in the course of the current visit to Saudi Arabia of Lt. Gen. Hassan al-Amri," a member of the Yemen Republican Council.

Political sources in Beirut said that the recognition was of considerable significance for the Arabian peninsula. The sources said that the United States now will almost certainly recognize the Yemen government.

Rare Close-up of Suez War: AA Hits Only Jets' Streams

(Continued from Page 1)

raeli planes appeared, two Egyptian jets streaked low over an Israeli position a considerable distance east of here, then roared home unharmed.

Several hours later, another pair of Egyptian jets whipped over Israeli positions along the canal, then wheeled home safely.

While the air battle dominates the Israeli-Egyptian conflict along the Suez Canal, artillery and mortar fire exchanges continue almost daily.

In a one-hour period one day last week, Egyptian gunners pumped 300 rounds of artillery into one Israeli position. Its occupants, retreating into their stoutly reinforced bunkers, were unhurt.

Although outnumbered and outgunned, the Israelis along the northern canal sector extending from Port Said south of Qantara seem little perturbed by the Egyptians and Russians across the waterway.

Russians Isolated

The main Russian bastion in this sector is at Port Said, still isolated by land from Egypt after the heavy Israeli air raids last month around the northern end of the Suez Canal. The sizable Egyptian garrison in Port Said—including infantry brigades, scores of tanks, artillery batteries and coastal defense gunners—is being supplied by sea or amphibious vehicles brought across the Mansala Canal linking Port Said and the Nile.

The Russians are estimated to have a considerable number of men in a camp at Port Said's western outskirts, barred to Egyptians, and several Russian-made but Egyptian-manned Osa rocket boats.

In their June raids, Israeli pilots knocked down the five bridges west and south of the Port Said complex. None have been repaired.

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WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	19	66	Cloudy
ANKARA	29	84	Sunny
ATHENS	34	93	Sunny
BEIRUT	29	84	Sunny
BELGRADE	31	88	Partly cl
BERLIN	21	70	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	22	72	Very cl
BUDAPEST	30	86	Partly cl
CAIRO	32	90	Sunny
CASABLANCA	24	75	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Cloudy
COSTA D' SOL	28	81	Sunny
DUBLIN	18	64	Very cl
EDINBURGH	13	55	Rain
FLORENCE	26	79	Sunny
FRANKFURT	23	73	Very cl
GENEVA	30	86	Cloudy
HELSINKI	14	57	Rain
ISTANBUL	29	84	Partly cl
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Cloudy
LISBON	24	75	Sunny
LONDON	19	66	Showers
MADRID	30	86	Sunny
MILAN	31	88	Sunny
MONTREAL	25	77	Sunny
MOSCOW	18	64	Cloudy
MUNICH	26	79	Partly cl
NEW YORK	27	81	Cloudy
NICE	28	82	Sunny
OSLO	19	66	Cloudy
PARIS	25	77	Cloudy
PRAGUE	24	75	Cloudy
ROME	29	84	Sunny
SOFIA	30	86	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	17	63	Very cl
TEL AVIV	31	88	Sunny
TUNIS	36	97	Sunny
VENICE	29	84	Sunny
VIENNA	27	81	Partly cl
WARSAW	20	68	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	26	79	Thunderst
ZURICH	25	77	Partly cl

Kiev, Chernobyl, temperatures as at 1200 GMT. Times at the GMT.

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on Signature Expected Today

nti-Crime Act for D.C. Area pproved by Senate, 54-33

By Irna Moore

SHINGTON, July 23 (WP).—Senate by a 54 to 33 vote, sent President Nixon his tion for dealing with crime ashington, one year and 12 after the administration sed it.

President is expected to the 1970 District of Colum- Crime Act into law promptly, capping a year of some of the most intense congressional debate ever on a piece of local legislation.

Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, D., Md., chief sponsor of the bill in the Senate, called the vote "a splendid victory." He predicted the measure would "help reduce the level of crime and violence in our nation's capital." (Last year more than 56,000 felonies were reported here, including 7,071 armed robberies, 287 murders and 386 cases of forcible rape.)

Sen. Tydings, chairman of the Senate District Committee, said that fears about some of the bill's controversial provisions, such as pre-trial detention of some criminal suspects and authority for police, with warrants, to enter homes without knocking, were groundless. He said the rights of individuals "will be safeguarded more than under existing law, and I'm sure time will prove me right."

'Repressive Procedure'

The leader of the unsuccessful Senate opposition to the bill, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N. C., said the vote was "a victory for repressive criminal procedures."

"In the political climate that prevails today, it's very difficult to get a rational action on anything that's presented as law and order legislation," Sen. Ervin said. He predicted that some of the bill's provisions would be declared unconstitutional by the courts.

The final version of the crime bill adopted by the Senate today and by the House last week would create a new local court system with more judges and administrative staff, expand the role of the D.C. bail agency in supervising defendants released before trial, and establish a public defender service. It would also substantially revise the local criminal law, allowing judges to order preventive detention of certain dangerous defendants, authorize police to conduct "no-knock" arrests and searches, expand police wiretapping authority, lower from 18 to 16 the age at which juveniles charged with certain dangerous crimes must be tried as adults, and set a minimum five-year sentence for anyone convicted of a second armed crime.

The provisions that have aroused the most controversy—preventive detention, no-knock searches, wiretapping and mandatory sentencing—will not go into effect until six months after the act becomes law, apparently postponing any court test of their constitutionality.

The President will be able to name three more judges to the D.C. court of appeals and ten more to the Court of General Sessions immediately. But the first phase of transferring all purely "local" criminal and civil cases to the new Superior Court will not start for six months.

Other Developments

Meanwhile, there were these developments in Congress:

● A House subcommittee approved a drug abuse control bill that stiffens penalties for narcotics pushers while giving health experts control over research projects. The bill also adds 300 narcotics agents, gives them "no-knock" authority, makes it easier to treat drug-dependent youths in community mental health centers; and authorizes an additional $287 million for the National Institute of Mental Health to run treatment, rehabilitation and education programs during the next three years.

● Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., who guided the 1965 immigration bill through the Senate, proposed five revisions to immigration policy today, including better control over workers coming in from Mexico. Sen. Kennedy said that the present open border allows Mexican workers to come into the United States without regulation. He recommended that the status of each Mexican worker be reviewed every six months to make sure that he can be employed and to determine where he is working and under what conditions.

eam Baths re Not for All

/ASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI).—The government struck sauna baths today, warn- Americans to stay out of m if they are drunk or on rug trip.

Elderly bathers or bathers fering from diabetes, heart ible or high blood pressure y suffer harmful effects by ing a steam or sauna bath," Federal Trade Commission l, and should first consult octor.

he same is true, the commsion said, shortly after eat- "or while under the inence of alcohol or drugs h as anticoagulants, antitamines, vasoconstrictors, odilators, stimulants, hypics, narcotics and tranquilis-"

hief FTC Critic eighed as Head f Federal Unit

ASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI).-shington sources said Tuesnight that President Nixon asked a prominent critic of Federal Trade Commission to s new chairman.

prospective nominee is W. Kirkpatrick of Philaia. He would succeed Caspar Veinberger, who was chosen ir. Nixon to be deputy direcf the new Office of Manage- and Budget.

Kirkpatrick, a member of law firm of Morgan, Lewis okius, headed a study group urged drastic reforms of the while it was headed by Paul Dixon, Mr. Weinberger's cessor. The group's report that, if these reforms could e achieved, the commission d be abolished. The Amer- Bar Association appointed tudy group, made up of 16 s and economists, in May, t Mr. Nixon's request. The was made in September.

United Press International.

Presidents Urho Kekkonen and Nixon at White House.

Kekkonen Gets Full Welcome By Nixon at White House

WASHINGTON, July 23 (WP).—Finnish President Urho Kekkonen was welcomed to Washington today as "one of the world's most respected elected leaders," and he responded by saying his country relies on its own efforts "to safeguard our freedom and security," and seeks neither aid nor assistance "from any side."

President Nixon provided a full-dress welcome, including a 21-gun salute and an honor guard drill team, on the White House lawn, only minutes before a downpour. It was the first meeting of the two presidents.

Mr. Nixon termed Finland a strong and progressive nation with a policy of independence and neutrality. He avoided any comment on Finland's close ties to its big neighbor, the Soviet Union. Mr. Kekkonen came here shortly after a visit to Moscow where the Soviet-Finnish Friendship Pact of 1948 was extended for 20 years.

Mr. Kekkonen's response, read in English, which he understands well but is reluctant to speak, spoke of lasting Finnish-American "ties of friendship," adding that "there are no problems between us." He said Finland does not "wish to offer advice to others on how to conduct their affairs."

He Was Newark Mayor

Addonizio, 4 Others Convicted In N.J. Extortion Conspiracy

TRENTON, N.J., July 23 (NYT).—After deliberating less than six hours, a federal court jury last night found Hugh J. Addonizio, former mayor of Newark, and four other men guilty of 64 counts of extortion conspiracy. They could each get 20 years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

U.S. Attorney Frederick B. Lacey, the prosecutor, concluded his summation at midday, telling the jury that the former mayor, who was defeated in his bid for re-election last month, was "a man of easy conscience and flabby pride" and a "frequenter of casinos and race tracks."

The prosecutor said that the defense suggested Addonizio "had built a wall of ignorance around his office" but, Mr. Lacey continued, "the stench of corruption would have penetrated any such wall."

The first count of the indictment, a general accusation of conspiracy, was followed by 63 counts alleging that the defendants had taken $240,000 in individual kickbacks from Constrand, Inc., an engineering contractor that handled Newark city projects.

The guilt of each member of the conspiracy for the acts of every member, as the indictment charged, depended on the verdicts in the first count.

The prosecution case included testimony from Irving Kantor, a paralyzed and seriously ill former Newark businessman who said that he had converted a million dollars' worth of contractors' checks into cash for a fee and also had provided false covering invoices for contractors' accounts.

Mr. Kantor said that he paid the cash to Joseph Biancone who worked for Anthony (Tony Boy) Boiardo, an alleged Mafia chieftain whom one witness called "the real boss of Newark."

Boiardo was originally a defendant in the trial here but his case was severed earlier this month when he suffered a heart attack in jail.

The original indictment in the case accused 15 men of sharing in the conspiracy and its profits. However, two of those accused died before they could be brought to trial and the cases of six others were severed at the outset of the trial on the grounds of ill health or for other reasons.

Key testimony in the case came from Paul Rigo, head of Constrand, Inc., the engineering firm. He testified to giving specific sums to each of the defendants. He said that he made the kickbacks not only to get paid by the city but in fear of his life.

The jury deliberated from 4:54 to 10:35 p.m. They returned less than an hour later with the verdict against Addonizio, Anthony P. Lamorte, executive director of the Newark Utilities Authority; Philip Gordon, former Newark corporation counsel, and Joseph Biancone and Ralph Vicaro, who have been identified by witnesses as the "collectors" for the extortion conspiracy.

Addonizio was the only one of the defendants to take the witness stand in his own behalf. While testifying, he called Mr. Rigo "a liar." He said later that he had not made any plans for his future other than to prepare an appeal.

Laird Sees Rest of '70 Draft Lower Than Pre-War Level

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said today draft calls for the rest of 1970 will average below 10,000 a month, a return to pre-Vietnam levels.

Mr. Laird made this forecast in a speech to about 550 students working as summer interns with the government.

"In the remaining months of this year," he said, "I anticipate that draft calls will average below 10,000 per month."

In the past he has predicted that total draft calls this year will fall between 150,000 and 170,000 young men compared with the 290,000 drafted in 1969.

Aides said Mr. Laird still sticks to that forecast. Through August, draft calls this year have totaled 124,500.

In his talk, Mr. Laird assured the students that "we are doing all we can to plan and implement a program that will reduce draft calls to zero and enable us to establish an all-volunteer force."

But he cautioned that, in order to make the shift, Congress must provide a major increase in the defense budget.

Mr. Laird offered no forecast as to when this might happen. However, the trend is toward smaller defense budgets and stronger pressure from Congress to cut defense spending.

Lower draft calls are tied to the U.S. withdrawal from South Vietnam and a concurrent reduction of total U.S. military manpower.

The secretary stressed once again that by next spring U.S. forces will be down to 284,000 troops or fewer—about half the U.S. garrison in Vietnam when the Nixon administration took power in January 1969.

Briefly mentioning the controversial incursion into Cambodia which touched off widespread campus demonstrations in May, Mr. Laird said:

"Evidence multiplies that the President's strategy and his doctrine are producing the desired results."

The Pentagon chief did not say what that evidence is, but he indicated he meant lower battlefield casualties in the Vietnam war and more activity in the troop withdrawal program.

"Concern for the lives of our servicemen and for their safe return to the United States was the key deciding factor to cause the President to conduct the limited operation in Cambodia," he said.

U.S. Army Clears Meningitis Shots

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI).—The Army has approved general use of a vaccine against a form of meningitis that plagues military bases and kills children, the Army surgeon general's office said today.

The vaccine has proved so effective in experiments with more than 30,000 volunteer recruits that it has become an accepted Army vaccine and will be used during this winter's meningitis season, a spokesman said.

The vaccine was tested on Army recruits beginning in January, 1969, at five Army camps. It is being used this week for the first time as an officially approved Army vaccine to stem an unusual summertime outbreak of meningitis at Fort Dix, N.J., where about a dozen men were stricken with the disease that attacks the brain and nervous system.

'No Shift to the Left'

Agnew Denies White House Has Liberalized Its Outlook

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, July 23 (NYT).—The Nixon administration has not liberalized its political outlook and does not plan to, according to its chief campaign spokesman, Vice-President Spiro Agnew.

In an interview in his office, the Vice-President sought to discount current speculation about a philosophic change of heart within the White House. He described such interpretations as "purely contrived."

There is "no shift to the left" under way, said Mr. Agnew, nor has President Nixon been induced by liberal advisers to modify his approach to school desegregation and other sensitive issues.

"The President has been around a long time," said the Vice-President. "He has his own ideas. He is not swayed by advisers of any kind. He's been around the track many times, and he knows what he wants."

The Vice-President's comments Tuesday came on the heels of a string of administration decisions that had been interpreted—by liberals and conservatives alike—as a moderation of Mr. Nixon's previous policies.

In the space of two weeks the administration has declared it will strip private schools of their tax exemptions unless they renounce racial discrimination, has filed suits to compel deep South school districts to desegregate classes by September and has announced it will send 100 Justice Department lawyers into the South to assist in bringing compliance with court-ordered desegregation.

The actions prompted Sen. Strom Thurmond, a South Carolina Republican who has been Mr. Nixon's principal political link with the South, to warn that "such unreasonable policies" could cost him the 1972 election.

Mr. Agnew said in the interview that the White House is not "making efforts to create an attitude of false compassion." He said the administration is mindful of and concerned about the problems of minorities, but he asserted that it has not modified its approach to them.

Coupled with the President's pledge at a news conference on Monday that the Justice Department lawyers will not be "vigilante squads," the Vice-President's remarks served to create the impression that the White House, which never has admitted to a "Southern strategy," nonetheless does not want to be accused of backing away from one.

Sen. Thurmond charged in his Senate floor speech that "liberal advisers around the President are misleading him."

But Mr. Agnew said recent cabinet shuffles that have placed at the President's side such administration moderates as Robert H. Finch as a counselor and George P. Shultz as director of management and budget will not affect Mr. Nixon's judgment on issues.

Advisers can help sharpen various viewpoints on the issues, said the Vice-President, but they do not change Mr. Nixon's basic philosophy. "He's pretty crystalized on those things," said Mr. Agnew.

He added that, as a matter of history, no man gets to be President by "vacillating or being easily affected" by external philosophic pressures. "This President is no different," the Vice-President said.

As an example, he said, if Mr. Finch and Bryce N. Harlow, a more conservative presidential counselor, stake out opposing positions, neither will have greater influence on Mr. Nixon, because "he is going to make up his own mind."

Disaster Areas Ruled After N.Y. And Minn. Floods

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—President Nixon yesterday declared major disaster areas in New York and Minnesota because of damage caused by heavy rains and floods.

No specific federal fund allotments were immediately announced by the White House. Declaration of the disaster area, however, opens the way for funds to help with relief activities and finance the removal of debris and repair of public facilities.

Acting Gov. Malcolm Wilson of New York requested the presidential action because of extensive damage caused in the south-central portion of that state by heavy rains July 3-4.

Subsequent floods caused severe highway and bridge damage in Broome, Delaware, Schuyler and Tompkins counties.

In Minnesota, Gov. Harold Levander asked for the federal aid because of extensive flooding in the north and northwestern portions of his state, affecting farmlands and crops.

Negro to Pentagon Unit

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI).—Frank Render 2d of Syracuse, N.Y., has been sworn in as civil rights chief for the Pentagon. He became the highest ranking Negro civilian in the Defense Department. As deputy secretary for civil rights, Mr. Render will be responsible for assuring equal opportunity in the armed forces among both civilians and military personnel.

Luce's Estate Put At $103 Million

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP).—The estate of Henry R. Luce, former founding head of Time Inc., had a gross value of $103 million, according to a state court petition seeking approval of estimated estate taxes.

Lawyers for the estate estimated the state tax at $2,423,000. Their report showed $7,915,000 was paid in federal estate taxes and that $67 million had been bequeathed to charities. A hearing on the petition is set for Sept. 29. Mr. Luce died Feb. 28, 1967.

Countervailing Duty

EEC Farm Export Subsidies Provoke U.S. Counter-Move

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 23 (NYT).—The United States began today to strike back at the system of export subsidies of farm products used by the European Common Market.

In addition, action is expected to be taken soon on allegedly "dumped" imports of Japanese television sets.

Today's action, by the Treasury Department, was the starting of a "countervailing duty" proceeding against subsidized imports of barley and molasses from France. It will probably lead to an additional U.S. duty equal to the subsidy.

The countervailing duty statute has been very rarely used in the last 25 years.

The announcement put the subsidy on barley at 90 cents a bushel and that on molasses at $38 a metric ton and it added: "It is the Treasury's understanding that these subsidies are paid under the common agricultural policy of the Common Market."

What's Involved

In the fiscal year 1969 imports of French barley amounted to about $1.5 million and of molasses, $1.7 million. These amounts are relatively small. The real threat to U.S. trade from the Common Market's subsidy system has been the loss of U.S. exports to "third countries" and there is not much the Treasury can do about that.

Nonetheless, today's action was symbolic of a much tougher U.S. policy toward practices that the government considers unfair under global trading rules. Complaints over such practices were frequent during the recent trade hearings of the House Ways and Means Committee, which wrote into its new trade bill provisions for tightening the administration of both the countervailing duty and anti-dumping sections of the law.

[In Geneva, it was reported that U.S.-British-Japanese-EEC trade talks will open July 31, postponed from the beginning of the week at Washington's request because of trade discussions in Congress.]

TV Debate

The Japanese television set case has been pending for more than two years. The domestic industry charges that the price of TV sets for sale in the United States was far lower than the home market price, which is normally defined as "dumping." If the Treasury finds this case established, as it is reported to have done, it would declare that the TV sets are being sold at "less than fair value."

Then the case would be referred to the Tariff Commission for a determination of whether the domestic industry has been injured. An affirmative finding would lead to imposition of special duties.

The Treasury has recently significantly tightened the administration of the anti-dumping law by refusing to drop a case if the exporting companies in the foreign country simply agree to raise their prices, as used to be the practice.

With considerable discussion here and abroad of an impending "trade war," today's action may be regarded by some as the opening shots.

France to Expel Polish Diplomat Accused as Spy

PARIS, July 23 (Reuters).—French counterespionage agents caught a secretary at the Polish embassy here spying only eight days after he arrived in France, the Interior Ministry said today, asking immediate recall of the diplomat, Jan Rodak, a second secretary.

It said that Mr. Rodak, who arrived in France on June 26, was caught in the act of spying on July 4. The ministry gave no details of where Mr. Rodak was alleged to have been spying.

France's last espionage case involving foreign diplomats began last October, when six people were arrested and accused of spying for Romania. Three Romanian diplomats were later asked to leave the country. Among those arrested were two employees of the French Foreign Ministry and a French counterespionage agent.

In February, France's state security court sentenced a Frenchman to 15 years imprisonment for treason after finding him guilty of passing information to Yugoslavia while he was a French counter-intelligence agent.

Spain, Czechoslovakia To Restore Relations

PARIS, July 23 (Reuters).—Spain and Czechoslovakia agreed today to establish consular and trade relations, a Spanish Embassy official said here.

The agreement was signed here by Antonio Garcia Lahiguera, director-general of the Spanish Foreign Ministry's Consular Affairs Division, and his Czechoslovak counterpart, Bedrich Ilek.

United Press International.

CAT FEAT—If there is a credit squeeze in the United States, it would be difficult to prove by Ralphine, an eight-year-old cat belonging to the Lloyd Nelson family in Tacoma, Wash. The cat was issued a gasoline credit card after one of the family filled in an application for her and mailed it to the company. The form includes this data: Name—Feline Ralphine Nelson; Sex—spayed female; Age—eight years; Eyes—green; Hair—calico; Occupation—chasing mice; Address—the Nelson family's.

Australian Cars Highball Along

PERTH, Australia, July 23 (Reuters).—West Australian wheat farmers, struggling to sell their crops despite a global oversupply, have found a new use for wheat—as a fuel for cars.

A dash of corn whiskey or grain alcohol in the gasoline gives a car a real boost, according to a local committee. To prove it, they plan to send a car on a publicity trip from here across the Australian continent to Brisbane.

Fire Strikes Where G. Washington Slept

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP, N.J., July 23 (AP).—A 209-year-old house used by George Washington as a headquarters while he waited to intercept a British force has been destroyed by a fire of undetermined origin. The two-story frame building burned Tuesday night. It was being restored and was unoccupied at the time.

The earliest records of the house listed it as a tavern run in 1761 by Col. John Mehelm, then a member of the colonial assembly. On July 27, 1777, Washington recorded in his own hand that he stayed at the house.

Kissinger Leads Campaign For Phase 2 of Safeguard

By Stuart H. Loory

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The White House is mounting an intense campaign to win Republican support in the Senate for its Safeguard anti-ballistic missile program.

Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's chief national security affairs adviser, is emerging as the principal spokesman in the campaign.

Mr. Kissinger met yesterday with a half dozen Republican senators in the White House to convince them of the soundness of the administration's proposal.

It was the second such meeting he has held in recent days and, according to one source, another may be held.

The administration is asking Congress for authorization to begin phase two of the Safeguard system to protect Minuteman ICBM bases against a heavy Russian nuclear missile attack and to protect the entire country against a small attack such as could be mounted by the Chinese in coming years.

Debate on the proposal will begin Monday when the Senate takes up consideration of the $19.2 billion defense procurement bill, which includes authorization for Safeguard's phase two.

The proposal will certainly not have easy going. Last year, the Senate approved phase one by a single vote after a long and bitter debate. Some experts say ABM opponents have gained strength this year.

A harbinger of this added strength was the action earlier in the month by the Senate Armed Services Committee in proposing to delete funds for the anti-Chinese part of the system.

That action could have convinced the White House to use Mr. Kissinger as a lobbyist. When he first joined the Nixon administration, Mr. Kissinger told associates he would avoid the role of advocate for policies and concentrate instead on helping the President formulate them.

He has since won renown as a strong persuader and has been used to brief lawmakers more and more lately.

The White House did not announce the Kissinger briefings, which were made known to a reporter by other sources.

According to one source, the Kissinger sales talk has changed little from similar briefings last year except that he added the belief that construction of the system will not hurt progress of the strategic arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union now under way in Vienna.

Mr. Kissinger has also been briefing lawmakers regularly on those negotiations. He was holding the latest in this series of secret briefings today at the White House.

© Los Angeles Times

Poll of Pro, Con

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI).—A United Press International poll, completed yesterday, showed that at least 48 senators and one absentee were against, or tending to be against, President Nixon's ABM plans for next year, while only 41 members and one absentee favored, or were inclined to favor, enlarging Safeguard. The nine remaining members listed themselves as uncommitted.

Laird Is Leery

WASHINGTON, July 23 (Reuters).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today that the Soviet Union will have the edge over the United States in strategic weapons in a few years if the current arms-limitation talks fail.

He told a gathering of young congressional workers at the Library of Congress that Russia has not posed a serious threat to the U.S. until now.

"Such is no longer the case; the pendulum is swinging the other way," he declared, because the Russians are increasing their armaments at the same time that the United States is reducing its forces.

'Misquoted,' Says Huntley; Life Denies It

BOZEMAN, Mont., July 23 (AP).—Chet Huntley of the Huntley-Brinkley news telecast says Life magazine incorrectly quoted him as saying it "frightens me" that Richard M. Nixon is President.

In a letter to the Bozeman Chronicle, Mr. Huntley declared that he actually said he "worried about all presidents of the United States—whether they will stay healthy, whether they can stand the strain, their power, the decisions they make, and our tendency to make monarchs out of them."

In New York, a Life spokesman said "After reading the account of what he said, Mr. Huntley may have regretted saying it. But there is no question about the accuracy of what was reported. Mr. (Thomas) Thompson's (the Life reporter) notes are available if Mr. Huntley wants to see them."

Mr. Huntley, 58, retires from the telecast after tomorrow night's show and will devote full time to developing a Montana recreational complex.

Indian Toll From Floods Set at 500

Torrents Demolish Whole Villages

DEHRA DUN, India, July 23 (Reuters).—Over 500 people are now feared drowned after a fleet of buses, cars and taxis was swept into an icy Himalayan river by sudden floods on Tuesday.

First reports said at least 200 were believed lost when a bridge collapsed under the pressure of floodwaters sending the vehicles and their passengers hurtling into the Alak Nanda River in Uttar Pradesh state.

But bus company officials here today said the death toll may have soared to over 500.

According to one report, the pilgrims had reached Belakuchi, where residents warned them to move to higher ground because of the river flooding. Twenty-four inches of rain had fallen on the village, which is located about 4,000 feet up in the mountains, in less than 48 hours.

Bursts Banks

Then the Alak Nanda burst its banks and the waters swept through the village center. The bridge gave way, the roadway on either side collapsed and the vehicles were washed away.

The buses and taxis, returning from a pilgrimage to the temple at Badrinath, were bunched close together because of damage to the highway.

Falling rocks had blocked the swollen river—one of the headstreams of the sacred river Ganges—before they too were hurled aside.

Some reports said 60 bodies were seen downstream in the Ganges itself.

Some bus drivers who managed to reach this district town 60 miles west of the accident spot, said over 200 people chose to stay in the vehicles despite danger warnings. They were trapped and carried away in the swirling river.

Village Swept Away

The whole village of Belakuchi, close to the border with Chinese-ruled Tibet, and 4,000 feet up in the foothills slithered down into the torrent, the drivers said.

They blamed part of the tragedy on police for stopping the 31-vehicle pilgrim convoy from crossing the Belakuchi ridge because it arrived 15 minutes too late for a local law banning civilian traffic from the hill road after dark. If they had been allowed on, the buses could have crossed the bridge and reached nearby Chamouli Town, the drivers said.

Communications with the disaster zone are still severed and there is no official statement on the tragedy.

Army rescue workers today battled through slime-smothered debris in the desperate search for survivors.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has allotted $2,600 from a special fund to aid the flood victims.

Nepal Floods

KATMANDU, July 22 (UPI).—Landslides and floods touched off by 48 hours of severe rains brought death to 244 persons, destruction to more than 1,114 houses and 500,000 acres of paddyland and have made about 30,000 people homeless, the Nepal National News Agency said today.

The agency said that, of the killed, 200 drowned while 44 were hit by landslides. It said 30,000 persons lost their homes when swirling floodwaters swept away 500 houses and toppled 614 more.

Communications across Nepal were disrupted and restoration was expected to take at least three weeks. A 210-mile stretch of the Indo-Nepal highway was cut off in four places where bridges had been washed away.

After a three-day suspension, air services linking Nepal with the outside world began yesterday.

The rains ceased Tuesday night.

Adm. Baker Dies; Skippered Texas Off Omaha Beach

WASHINGTON, July 23 (WP).—Rear Adm. Charles Adams Baker (ret.), who commanded the battleship Texas during the invasion of Normandy in World War II, died Saturday at his home in Naples, Fla., after a heart attack. He was 77.

Adm. Baker, who lived in Washington before his retirement in 1949, was captain of the Texas from March, 1944, until the end of the war. Under his command, the Texas served in a gunfire support group off Omaha Beach during the Allied invasion, and later took part in the invasion of southern France and in the battle for Okinawa in the Pacific theater.

He received the Silver Star from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, then supreme Allied commander. He was also awarded the French Croix de Guerre and the Bronze Star and Order of Merit.

Italian Extracts 'Lunar' Oxygen

ROME, July 23 (AP).—An Italian scientist said today that he had extracted "small quantities" of oxygen from a sample of lunar rock by heating it to 1,000 degrees centigrade in a vacuum.

The scientist, Prof. Giovanni de Maria of the University of Rome's Chemistry Faculty, is conducting experiments on lunar rock made available to Italy by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He said the vacuum in which the rock was heated was similar to that on the airless moon.

The Snake in the Toilet Bowl That Leered Once Too Often

VENTURA, Calif., July 23.—Louis Chacon telephoned sheriff's office here last week and complained that there w big snake in a toilet at the house he had just moved into.

Deputies investigated but found nothing in the bowl. Chacon explained to them that the snake was very sneaky only stuck its head out of a hole at the bottom of the comm when it thought no one was looking. Whenever he saw snake, Mr. Chacon said, he flushed the toilet and it disappe

But, Mr. Chacon said, a few minutes later—and this was r driving him crazy—the snake would poke its head out of a se toilet in another part of the house.

After checking both toilets thoroughly, the deputies skeptical about the whole thing.

Then yesterday morning deputies got another call Chacon. The snake had become bolder, he said, and had up out of the bowl to leer at him as he was shaving. The dep drove out to the Chacon place again and, sure enough, t was a five-foot boa constrictor peering out of the bowl. Bu the deputies could grab it, though, it retreated down the at the bottom of the commode.

Deputies called snake experts from the Ventura animal trol department. They removed the toilet from the floor used a noose to snag the snake and haul it up.

© Los Angeles Times

Two Gas Bombs Thrown In Commons Cause Chaos

(Continued from Page 1)

grenades in his hand. He drew out the pins and tossed them."

Three holes were burned in the green carpet in the chamber, two near the Opposition front bench, and the other between the Commons table and the government front bench.

Other men in the gallery reported that the youthful, fairhaired demonstrator shouted: "Belfast—see how you like it," and "How do you like that, you bastards, now you know what it's like in Belfast." According to an American tourist who sat nearby, the bomb-hurler said. "You can have a taste of it. This is what it was like in Belfast."

The first canister bounced across the floor of the chamber and rolled under the crowded Opposition front bench toward Robert Mellish, the Opposition chief whip.

"It was right under my feet, the first one. I thought it was a hand grenade," said Mr. Mellish. "I ran. I went like a bomb. I wasn't going to read my bloody obituary in 'The Times.'"

As Mr. Mellish fled, Fred Peart, the former leader of the House, jumped up and sought to kick the canister away. Two other prominent Laborites, Barbara Castle and George Thompson, waiting to question Mr. Barber on the Common Market, backed away quickly as smoke burst through the chamber.

Torrent of Smoke

The second bomb landed a few feet away, rolling along the rug and enveloping the center of the chamber in a torrent of white smoke. Tom Swain, a Labor member of Parliament, was taken to a hospital after he had tried to on one of the canisters.

As the smoke billowed ti the chamber, members of I ment, secretaries and shrieked, dived beneath b and pushed their way throu exit doors.

The two party leaders, Minister Heath and former Minister Harold Wilson, hac rowly missed the incident, l the chamber only moments

French to Deliver 1st Sub for South African Navy

LORIENT, France, July 23 (Reuters).—South Africa will take possession of its first submarine at this French Atlantic naval base tomorrow amid international controversy over the supply of arms to the Pretoria government.

Adm. Hugo Biermann, South African Navy chief, will attend the handing-over ceremony of the 850-ton deep-diving submarine Maria van Riebeeck.

The Maria van Riebeeck, named after the wife of Jan van Riebeeck, founder of Cape Colony in 1652, is the first of three submarines built in France for the South African Navy. Her sister ships are the Emily Hobhouse, launched last October and the Johanna van der Mwerwa, launched three days ago.

British Cou Ends Inqui On Port Tie

LONDON, July 23 (UPI three-man court of inquiry completed a probe of Britain's day-old dock strike and s would announce its finding soon as possible."

Officials said its recomm tions, which may be pub Monday, would serve as a ba renewed government attemp get the two sides back to the tiating table.

There have been no talks the strike of 47,000 British shoremen began July 15.

The longshoremen struck to a demand for an 80 percent pa crease. It was the first total shutdown in Britain since 192

'Well-Paid'

At the court's final se George Tonge, chief spokesma the port employers, testified: dockers are well-paid, and standard of living has increa percent in the last few year

John Hovey, chairman London Ocean Trades Em Association, told the court th age unionized longshoreman Port of London now is maku ($86.40) weekly, compared w 17 shillings sixpence ($57.3 years ago.

But Jack Jones, leader biggest longshoremen's unio they had been "left out cold" over pay.

"We feel the employers tried to pull the wool ov eyes of the court," he sai

Prime Minister Edward H cabinet today discussed the down. Official sources sa government had decided n move troops into the bound docks until it is whether longshoremen follow appeals to unload perishabl

At Southampton, striking shoremen voted yesterday move perishables. But uni ficials scheduled another meeting Monday to reconsid decision following yest appeal.

About 36,000 troops have alerted to move into the Officials said camps have prepared for them near the seaports.

UN Votes a Wider Embar On Arms for South Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

existence France has seemed to lead in avoiding criticism in the United Nations, in part because of its large economic assistance to French-speaking African countries. Soviet statements have mentioned France only incidentally and have concentrated on indicting Britain and the U.S. for trade with South Africa.

U.S. Position

American Ambassador William B. Buffum stressed that the U.S. does not agree with the sending of more arms to South Africa. He noted that only U.S. space parts are still going there, contracted for before the UN embargo.

Affirming American opposition to apartheid as the antithesis of a belief in human equality, he said: "We are struggling to make this deep conviction of ours a reality, both at home and abroad. We are determined to eliminate racial discrimination within our own borders. We are equally resolved to oppose vigorously all forms of racial discrimination elsewhere."

British Ambassador Frederick Warner emphasized that his country has been only a minor supplier to South Africa. Present consideration of naval arms, he said, is dictated by concern for the sealanes—presumably because of a potential Soviet intrusion.

"My country has been nearly strangled to death twice already in this century by the presence of intruders into the world sealanes," he asserted, "and we naturally examine the problem rather carefully."

In a related move, five Security Council members asked today for a new meeting on South Africa's defiance of resolutions on in dence for Namibia (South Africa).

Commonwealth Perilec

LONDON, July 23 (UPI).—dents of four African countr day protested Britain's decis sell arms to South Africa, a F Office spokesman said.

Tanzania, Uganda and Z sent a joint message toda Sierra Leone threatened to q British Commonwealth, the s man said.

In Nairobi, foreign minister Tanzania, Kenya, Ugand Zambia concluded talks tod issued no statement.

Tanzania's Foreign M Stephen Mhando, before l Kenya tonight, said:

"I personally foresee the b of the Commonwealth if I goes ahead and sells arms to Africa."

Malaysia Protest

KUALA LUMPUR, July 23 —University of Malaya st broke Malaysia's emergency banning demonstrations to burn an effigy of British Minister Edward Heath and a Union Jack.

5 Ask Asylum in Ita

TRIESTE, July 23 (Reut Three Hungarians and two C slovaks have asked for cal asylum in Italy, police sai The Hungarians—a husband and their son—secretly cross Yugoslav-Italian border near zia, and the Czechoslov builder and an apprentice—c near Trieste.

r Kidnapping

olivia Liberates 10 Prisoners, wo Germans Are Released

PAZ, Bolivia, July 23 (Reu- –Two West Germans were tonight after four days' cap- and the government released leged political prisoners in ex- e for their fre...

y turned up at the village of nte from which they were oped early on Sunday by 30 llas, members of the National ation Army.

announcement was first by left-wing Jesuit priest José, who acted as a go-between e guerrillas with the govern- ment. It was later confirmed by the army.

The two, Eugen Schulhauser and Gunter Lerch, are now on their way to La Paz, where their Bolivian wives and families are awaiting them.

They were "safe and sound," said Father Pratt, adding that the "humanitarian gesture of the Bolivian government had been returned on the part of the guerrillas."

Both men were apparently held near Teoponte in the inhospitable Bolivian jungle.

Military authorities want to question the men about whom they saw in the guerrilla band, and to find out who its leader is—believed to be Jorge "Chato" Peredo, a disciple of the late Cuban revolutionary Ernesto "Che" Guevara.

Flown to Chile

The ten prisoners, whom the guerrillas demanded should be released in exchange for the kidnapped men, were flown last night to Arica, Chile, by a Bolivian Air Force plane.

As soon as they arrived in Arica, Father Pratt broadcast over nationwide radio to say that the government had carried out its part of the bargain.

"We have complied with our word, and now we expect you to comply with yours," Father Pratt told the kidnappers in the broadcast, which was repeated several times to make sure the 30-strong guerrilla band of the National Liberation Army got the message.

Earlier yesterday Bolivian President Alfredo Ovando Candia announced he had agreed to the guerrillas' demand and offered full gusrantees to them if they left Bolivia "until they reflect and reintegrate themselves into the life of citizens."

Following the kidnapping, the government imposed a state of siege on the country and declared Teoponte, a small tropical village, and the surrounding mountains a military zone. Entry was forbidden to everyone and troops moved in.

In Chile, the prisoners freed by Bolivia were being held under police guard pending completion of their travel plans, possibly to Mexico, Algeria or Cuba.

Students Clash

LA PAZ, July 23 (UPI).—A right-wing student group which seized control of the administration building at San Andres University late yesterday continued to hold it for the second day.

Their left-wing counterparts, who tried to retake the building but were beaten back in a gunbattle, assembled a few blocks away in the university's engineering building in the heart of the city.

They made speech after speech condemning the action. Diplomatic sources said it appeared obvious that the government was giving at least tacit support to the right-wing group "because it probably will cause them less problems than the other bunch."

The army stationed truckloads of troops in the streets and other troops were lined up on the streets, tear gas canisters dangling from their belts. Indian women wearing their traditional derby hats and long multicolored skirts took advantage of the excitement to sell peanuts and candy to the troops.

it-In Goes On n Cathedarl t Granada

:ANADA, Spain, July 23 (UPI). out 500 workers and their les maintained a sit in inside ada Cathedral today in a st against a police-labor clash day in which three workers killed.

Bilbao, meanwhile, Basque nalists raided the government ing Authority's offices and ed their files with Molotov ails, police said. The nalists told the employees the n was in support of the ada workers.

ere were indications in Biland other urban areas that opts were being made to ize sympathy strikes. Walk- in this country are illegal frequently result in prison s for the leaders.

ere have been no incidents re- d at the Granada Cathedral. yone trying to enter the church firmly told to move away by e.

lice forces surrounding the edral number more than 100. heavily patrolled a four- area around the building. er policemen partially sealed the roads entering the city. es said the action was taken event workers from other cities ng Granada's 12,000 construc- workers in their strike.

ntonio Perez, vicar of the 16th- ury cathedral, said the police sion to block the entrances and s did not have church approval. t is not the church who is not itting people to go inside," he "The church is for everyone." e workers were protesting nst the violence that left three and 88 wounded in Tuesday's t battle between police and ruction workers.

e do not want to be misinter- d," a letter they smuggled the church said. "We have a this sacred place to testify ost firm wish to reject any of violence."

e vicar said he conducted a for the workers today and the situation inside the ca- ral was calm. It was believed, ever, the demonstrators' food plies were exhausted.

hen the demonstration started erday morning, the workers led numerous loaves of bread sandwiches into the cathedral. was estimated this food would last the 500 for one meal, how- r.

Associated Press.

ARMS SEARCH—Divers from the British Royal Marines and the Royal Navy search a millpond in Belfast Wednesday in an attempt to find arms hidden in Ulster.

Andreotti Abandons Italian Cabinet Effort

ROME, July 23 (NYT).—After 12 days of trying to patch up the year-old feud between the rival Socialist and Unitarian Socialist parties, Italian Premier-Designate Giulio Andreotti admitted defeat today and resigned the conditional mandate given him to form a new center-left government.

Mr. Andreotti, the 51-year-old parliamentary head of the Christian Democratic party, made no public comment after his short, midday call on President Giuseppe Saragat at the Quirinale Palace.

A presidential spokesman said that Mr. Saragat would renew his formal consultations with party and parliamentary leaders Saturday and indicated that he hoped to designate a new candidate the same day to try to form Italy's 32d postwar government.

Closer to Election

Mr. Andreotti's failure, interpreted by many as the death knell of the seven-year-old center-left coalition, also appeared to increase chances that Italy would hold parliamentary elections ahead of schedule for the first time in postwar history. Since 1948, the elections have been held every five years. The next round of national voting is not due until 1973.

Nevertheless, the Unitarian Socialists' increasingly intransigent demands for a "clarification" of the Italian political scene—requiring a clear distinction between those democratic groups wishing to isolate the powerful Communist party and those willing to work with the Communists—seemed to many observers to be pushing the decision nearer and nearer the ballot box.

The issue of "clarification" has been the focus of discord within the four-party, center-left alliance for more than a year. The Unitarian Socialists' refusal to let Mr. Andreotti evade the question appeared to doom the alliance itself.

Bonn, Warsaw Normalization Talks Advance

Oder-Neisse Border Is Central Concern

WARSAW, July 23 (Reuters).—West German and Polish negotiators today got down to detailed discussion of the contents of a proposed treaty in which Bonn would recognize Poland's postwar frontier along the Oder and Neisse Rivers.

Government delegations headed by West German special negotiator Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz and Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Winiewicz met in plenary session for one hour and 20 minutes this morning, and then split up for group discussions.

Mr. Duckwitz had a 30-minute meeting with Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Jedrychowski before the delegations assembled. Later he and Mr. Winiewicz talked alone together for about two hours.

A Polish official said the discussions—expected to last two days—were aimed at formulating in detail individual points of a treaty on the principles of normalizing relations between the countries.

The Poles say West Germany must recognize as final the Oder-Neisse frontier—which gave Poland large areas of former German territory after World War II—before the normalization process can begin.

Progress Reported

Informed Western sources said progress was made at talks in Bonn last month toward a mutually acceptable formula on frontier recognition.

Further intensive discussion was expected during the current round of conversations, the fifth in a dialogue which began last February.

There have been optimistic forecasts in West German circles here that an accord might be ready for initialing at the next round of talks, possibly in the autumn.

Scheel Officially Authorized To Negotiate Pact With Russia

By David Binder

BONN, July 23 (NYT).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet has formally authorized Foreign Minister Walter Scheel to travel to Moscow next week to negotiate a goodwill treaty.

At the same time, the cabinet issued a declaration that the treaty could not take effect until "a satisfactory regulation of the situation in and around Berlin" is attained.

Reporting to the press after the cabinet session, Conrad Ahlers, the government spokesman, interpreted this as meaning that West Germany would not ratify the treaty draft until the Russians agree to improve the situation of West Berlin, which is located 110 miles inside Communist East Germany.

Bonn thus served notice that it is expecting concrete steps easing East German restrictions and harassments on West Berlin's land access routes to emerge from the series of four-power Berlin talks currently under way.

As of the sixth session of these talks, held Tuesday in West Berlin, the Russians had given absolutely no sign of willingness to make concessions on the Berlin issue.

By declaring an interdependence between the success of the goodwill treaty with Moscow and the success of the four-power Berlin talks, the Brandt-Scheel government has implied, in the view of some Bonn analysts, that West Germany is doing all the giving in the treaty project and can hope to gain Russian concessions only in regard to Berlin.

However, the protocol of the preliminary agreement drawn up last May by West German State Secretary Egon Bahr and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko as the basis for treaty negotiation shows that the Soviet Union has already made substantial concessions to the West German point of view.

Mr. Ahlers underscored this today, saying that Mr. Bahr had "succeeded" in persuading the Russians to withdraw from their original demands that the Bonn-Moscow treaty call for international recognition of East Germany as well as action against West German "militarists" and "revanchists."

The title of the proposed treaty is "Renunciation of Force," with appropriate clauses guaranteeing the inviolability of Central Europe's present frontiers, specifically the borders between East Germany and Poland and between East and West Germany.

Yet the effect of the pact, if it is signed and ratified, would be to oblige both the Soviet and West German governments to treat each other with goodwill, a quality that has been lacking in their relationship for the last 21 years.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Arms for South Africa

Britain's Conservative government bases its decision to resume the sale of arms to South Africa in defiance of the United Nations Security Council on two grounds. The official one is that the arms are necessary to implement the Simonstown Agreement of 1955, providing for British-South African cooperation in defense of sea lanes around the Cape of Good Hope.

The unstated reason is that Britain seeks to protect its lucrative role as South Africa's biggest trading partner and to get some of the arms orders that have meant half a billion dollars to France in recent years. In this effort Britain may be disappointed. After his recent visit to Paris, Prime Minister Vorster praised France for extending the military assistance that now includes three high-performance submarines, the first of which will be turned over to the South African Navy this week.

In any event, Britain will pay a heavy price if it resumes the sale to South Africa's increasingly oppressive white minority government even of those "limited categories" of arms for maritime defense that Sir Alec Douglas-Home spoke of in the House of Commons. Elements in that price will be serious divisions in Britain, the weakening and possible destruction of ties with non-white Commonwealth countries, particularly those of Black Africa, and censure by the United Nations.

Even in strict economic terms, arms sales now may cost Britain dearly in Africa over the long run. President Kaunda of Zambia warned recently that "Britain and the West must, in their interests, choose between South Africa and the rest of Africa, in terms of investments, now and in the future."

The Black African governments have been hypocritical in their muted responses to France's arms traffic with Pretoria, and need to be reminded of this. But Britain cannot gain from comparable transgressions undertaken to shore up a defense arrangement that at best has limited application in the nuclear age.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Policy on Castro

Fidel Castro's attacks on the Organization of American States are even more abusive than those of Communist China on the United Nations. In a Lenin centennial speech, Castro called the OAS "that trash-can of an organization," and said Cuba would rejoin only on the day the OAS ousted the United States. Castro also swore that Cuba would never break its political or military ties with the Soviet Union and would continue to support genuine revolutionaries in the Americas—the two issues on which the OAS suspended Cuba in 1962.

Castro's offensive rhetoric should not, however, be allowed to deflect serious doubts about the effectiveness of the OAS attempt to isolate and boycott Cuba for the last six years or about the wisdom of a renewed lobbying effort by the United States for the continuation of that policy.

What Washington has done is to send to OAS members the conclusions of a high-level study that both the expanded Soviet presence in Cuba and Castro's policy of fueling revolutions continue to threaten hemisphere security. The timing was hardly accidental. The notes were sent at a moment of growing disillusionment with the OAS sanctions and of unilateral breaching of the boycott by some American governments.

There is no evidence that the sanctions have forced Castro to curtail his adventures. The dramatic decline of guerrilla activity in Venezuela, for example, is probably due much more to President Caldera's offer of amnesty than to the effect of sanctions in curtailing Castro's support for the rebels. Some specialists believe the OAS boycott actually suits Castro's needs at home and abroad. It provides him with an excuse for maintaining a police state in Cuba and enables him to blame his failures on the United States.

The sanctions are becoming less and less effective. Mexico never adhered to the boycott; neither did Canada, which is not an OAS member. Chile has agreed to sell Cuba $11 million worth of foodstuffs. Western Europe's trade with Cuba is increasing rapidly and non-Communist countries outside the hemisphere have extended $200 millions in credits.

No one expects President Nixon to act unilaterally or do an about-face on an issue that arouses great political passion. The United States should take care, however, not to get frozen into a policy of dubious worth that is likely to command declining support from other American states. Just as the United States should not bar the United Nations door to Peking, it should not be this country that bars Cuba's return one day to the inter-American family.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Soviets and the Middle East

Moscow's primary interest in its support of the Arabs against Israel is to reinforce and extend its presence on NATO's southern flank and along the link between the Black Sea and the Indian Ocean. Its growing influence there has been made possible largely by the burgeoning Palestinian conflict. And so the question arises time and again of whether Soviet peace efforts really constitute anything more than a supplementing of military pressure by other means for the purposes of opening the Suez Canal and achieving a temporary success for Nasser and the Egyptians, whom the Kremlin is anxious to keep in the fold.

Moscow's latest acknowledgment of Israel's right to exist need not give any comfort on this score, since the Jewish state is actually not an obstacle to the Russians' aims.

At any rate it is clear which power has been making imperialistic advance in the Middle East in recent years. But, like previous similar documents, the latest communiqué issued at the close of Nasser's visit to Moscow presents a completely inverted view of this side of the picture—which is not a good sign.

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

Arms for South Africa

The British government's decision to resume the sale of arms to South Africa has provoked bitter protests from all over the world.

The white regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia and their apartheid policy have been condemned many a time by the United Nations and a resolution has also been passed by the Security Council calling on all countries in the world to stop the sale of arms or the means of manufacturing arms to South Africa.

The British Conservative government's decision to supply arms to South Africa now is therefore a flagrant violation of the UN resolution and a clear expression of support for apartheid.

—From Sin Chew Jit Poh (Singapore).

The Athens Hijacking

Seizure of an airliner by Arab guerrillas in Athens is something new in a rapidly spreading sphere of illicit activity which is itself only of comparatively recent origin. Up to now most hijackings of aircraft have been to enable someone to get to a place where the plane would not otherwise have flown. This latest exploit combined hijacking an aircraft with exploitation of hostages, merging in one act two crimes which have, separately, been getting more frequent, notably in Latin America.

The Palestinian guerrillas are a special case. They are at war, but they are not a state. The seizure at Athens was for them part of the war they are fighting against Israel—but where is the state that can be punished or proceeded against in reprisal? It does not exist.

A long-term solution can only arise as a by-product of an Arab-Israeli settlement, perhaps with the emergence of a Palestinian state as one of its results. There are nearly a million Palestinians in territories at present occupied by Israel and more than half a million in Jordan.

. . .Of immediate urgency is the need for all concerned, governments and airline companies, to put more energy into devising methods to combat hijacking and sabotage of aircraft. They are being much too leisurely about their discussions.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

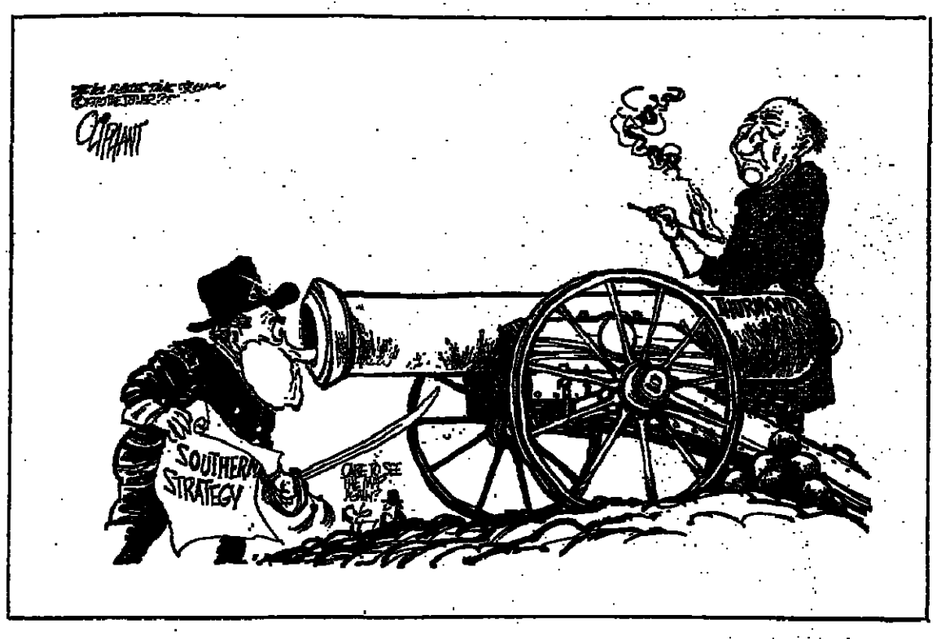
July 24, 1895

PARIS—A Socialist writer in France recently started an idea which made considerable way in the polemics of the press, but which has but a small chance of ever getting beyond the sphere of theoretical discussion. He wants to see bread given gratuitously to everyone. As soon, however, as this proposal is investigated it becomes evident that it is absolutely impracticable. Corn will not grow spontaneously. It must first be sown, then cultivated and reaped, and then baked before it becomes bread. These operations must be paid for.

Fifty Years Ago

July 24, 1920

WASHINGTON, D.C.—There was a great deal of activity in the political world yesterday. Mr. Thomas J. Spellacy has been selected as Asst. Secretary of the Navy, in succession to Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, upon the latter's retirement on August 9, when he starts his campaign as Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency. And meanwhile the Prohibitionist party has nominated Professor Aaron S. Watkins of Ohio as its candidate for the Presidency. This, after Mr. William Jennings Bryan had declined the party's nomination yesterday.



Whose Fruits of Victory?

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK.—United States influence is being slowly squeezed out of three major areas, even if the process is but barely and tentatively visible in one, Western Europe, not yet realized in a second, the Middle East, and still uncertain in the third, Southeast Asia. The American people, emotionally confused by foreign policy, would do well to ponder these trends.

The U.S. government seems more aware than the general public that existing tendencies point along a road to neo-isolationism although many Americans want just that. And although our principal adversaries, Russia and China, disagree on everything else, they don't disagree on pushing the Yankees home.

Two Goals

Western Europe is approaching the verge of a historical departure. After years of dickering, NATO is about to accept talks on European security with the Soviets' Warsaw Pact, drawn-out discussions which have two goals from Moscow's viewpoint:

1—Pacifying Russia's western border and obtaining recognition of the existing status quo to free Soviet hands for the contest with China; 2—Gradual diminution of American influence as Europe builds its own role, accommodates itself more and trades increasingly with the U.S.S.R.

The Middle East is more dramatically perilous although less important to the U.S.A. than Europe where so many billions are invested and so much historical connection exists. But the United States cannot reckon on saving the vestiges of its brief period of Middle East ascendancy by sacrificing Israel to the Arabs.

The U.S.S.R. has already preempted that role and anyway it wouldn't be tolerated by a large segment of American opinion. On the other hand, another Israeli battlefield triumph cannot stave off immutable processes of revolution and Arab nationalism tinged with anti-Americanism.

It is a sardonic joke that Russia and China, each of which muffles its large Islamic minority, should now carry the Moslem standard in ideological warfare. Yet one can even see the success of this paradox in such previously pro-U.S. lands as Jordan or Turkey which now simmer with dislike for the United States. It is but a matter of time before similar emotions spread to Saudi Arabia.

As for Southeast Asia, the third area, four U.S. presidents—Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon—failed to convince the American people that this region is important. Their failure is mirrored in tangibly negative results in the U.S. congress, U.S. universities and U.S. public opinion. Oriental lands not yet sucked into the Indochina vortex are drawing their own conclusions and have begun looking for possible policy adjustments if the new Bruce delegation cannot negotiate a tenable solution.

China's policy emerges as brilliant. Its suspicious little neighbor, North Vietnam, has been weakened while at the same time Peking's prestige in Hanoi has mounted at Moscow's expense. Yet, embarrassed Russia has paid most of the arms bill. China has gained its successes at little cost while the United States has been undermined at home and abroad.

Fascinated with China's operations, Moscow is scared that if it doesn't achieve successes for its Arab clients it may lose control of an Arab leadership already eyeing Peking as the fount of revolution. And in all these calculations there is a fourth power, rarely mentioned in geopolitical calculations—Japan.

Big Payoff

Tokyo's shrewd policy of depending on U.S. military protection while investing consequent savings in industries that undercut other world traders has paid off handsomely. The Russians are doing their utmost to attract Japanese investment into Eastern Siberia.

Of 50 foreign business representatives listed in Moscow's information directory, 24 are Japanese. The U.S.S.R. wants Japan to help build a rail system through the Soviet maritime province to Yakutia and thus develop natural gas deposits in East Siberia while affording the Russians a new trunk line to outflank China.

Peking, recalling ancient relationships with the island empire whose sun again rapidly rises, also offers opportunities to Japan's enterprising business men. Only the Americans lag, having just decided to penalize Japanese textile exporters.

At this juncture the United States faces an era in which the tide of history could run away. Twenty-five years ago we won World War II and emerged unravaged; but two powers which were cruelly wrecked and one which was wholly defeated are coming up fast in the race to garner the fruits of victory.

Letters

Supreme Soviet

I was most surprised to see that reporting the meeting of the Supreme Soviet, in your issue of July 16th, the Moscow correspondent of the UPI referred to this gathering as a "Parliament." Moreover that you, Sir, permitted this shocking misinformation to be published in your newspaper in that form.

I do not know who is the Moscow correspondent of the UPI. But surely he must know, as everyone else knows, that this is a lie. To describe the Supreme Soviet as a "Parliament" is as absurd and misleading as calling a circus a church or a performance of clowns an act of worship.

JOEL CANG.

London.

Russia and Israel

The Supreme Soviet in its session of July 15 condemned in a special resolution the State of *Israel: "It is now particularly* clear that Israel is fighting not for its existence, not for its security, but with the purpose of seizing other peoples' lands."

Look who is telling Israel to get out of other peoples' lands. It is the biggest imperialist and colonialist of our times—the Soviet Union. She never returned one inch of occupied lands in her own history.

We can only suggest that the Soviet Union give a good example to Israel and return East Poland to Poland, East Prussia to Germany, Karelia to Finland, Ruthenia to Czechoslovakia, Moldavia and Bessarabia to Romania, the Kuriles to Japan and get out of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia and all countries behind the Iron Curtain.

President Nixon in his appearance on July 1 said: "I think the Middle East now is terribly dangerous—it is like the Balkans before WW1—where the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, could be drawn into a confrontation that neither of them wants . . . we recognize that Israel is not desirous of driving any of the other countries into the sea. The other countries do want to drive Israel into the sea."

Israel's Chief of Staff General Chaim Bar-Lev in an interview published on July 17 replied indirectly to the Supreme Soviet as he said: "If the situation should develop in such a way that Soviet military personnel would try to drive us out of the present positions of the cease-fire lines by force, then we will show that we know how to fight and we will even become tougher" . . . and another question he answered thus: "We will fight tooth and nail to rock-bottom!"

We learned that a just cause, determination, high spirit and morale, good leadership, trained soldiers, modern equipment and technology are more important than a piece of signed paper without value. We remember that Czechoslovakia had everything on her side and at hand in 1938, 1948 and 1968 but did not make use of it. Israel took another way, she is prepared for any eventuality.

Israel is fighting for its very existence.

JAN KUNCIR,
Secretary-General,
Movement of Christian-Democrats in Exile.

Munich.

'Nude Nadir'

Jules Brousseau, in the letter "Nude Nadir" (July 14), credits the present existence of the "unholy barbarians" only to America.

As a local resident of one and attending as well two other pop festivals in Germany this spring, I would hesitate in sanctifying the term only for Americans. Needless to say, other European countries were represented at the festivals. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

MARY KAY SHUBAT.

Porto Ferraio, Elba.

Horror Story

Numerous recent mentions in your paper of the expected or at least possible success of the "no-knock" provision of the D.C. anti-crime bill remind one of the following story:

An elderly Russian was awakened in the middle of the night by a loud knock on his door. "Who is there?" he demanded, in a frightened voice.

"It is death," came the reply.

"Thank goodness!" said the Russian. "I thought it was the secret police."

All of a sudden it's not so funny anymore.

JOHN FRIEDL.

Kippel, Switzerland.

Food for Thought

From a letter by Prof. Kenneth Galbraith to President Kennedy, dated November 28, 1961:

". . . I am under the impression that about three million Americans can be won at a given time for any militant action against law, decency, the Constitution, the Supreme Court, humanity and the rule of reason. . . ."

FRANZ SPENCER.

Ascona, Switzerland.

Bravo

Bravo for C. L. Sulzberger's "Advice and Dissent." I hope Joseph Alsop reads this article and learns honesty, wit and political writing from Mr. Sulzberger. Let's have more of him and less of Allsob!

DANIEL GOLDBERG.

Paris.

Chad: A Success For French Policy

By Jim Hoagland

FORT LAMY, Chad.—France's controversial "Arab policy" appears to be reaping some dividends in this former colony, where French soldiers are slowly putting down an armed insurrection against Chad's government.

The rebellious Moslem tribesmen fighting against President François Tombalbaye's largely Christian government have received little, if any, material aid from the militantly Arab neighboring countries of Libya and the Sudan, senior French officials here report. The French, who feel they can contain the rebellion as long as it is not fed from the outside, attribute this in part to French influence gained by selling jets to Libya.

"The Libyans know we are here, and that makes things a lot easier," one French official noted recently.

Other diplomatic sources view the internal problems of the new revolutionary councils of Libya and the Sudan as the key factors in the "hands off" attitude of both countries. But observers here generally agree that President Tombalbaye and his advisers have followed a skillful diplomatic course in keeping the Chad conflict out of the international arena, despite the potential explosiveness of the strong but discreet links Chad has developed with Israel.

Decade Later

Strategically located in the center of Africa, Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world. Trouble has been building since independence in 1960 because of ethnic friction among the country's hundreds of tribes, the government's inability to establish any infrastructure, and widespread discontent over unrealistic and often corrupt taxation.

Until Tombalbaye asked the French to send in several thousand soldiers in 1968, desert tribesmen and angry villagers could attack government posts almost at will. Political foes of Tombalbaye attempted to give the insurgency a national character by playing up alleged discrimination against Chad's 50 percent Moslem population. Officials here had particularly feared that the strong Third World rhetoric voiced in Libya after the overthrow of the friendly regime of King Idriss might be translated into arms for northern rebels.

The new regime has unofficially suspended proposals by Idriss to provide land-locked Chad with better access to Libyan ports. But it has provided only a "little pocket money" for anti-Tombalbaye forces, according to well-placed sources.

The Libyans reportedly toyed with the idea of helping the rebels, but abandoned it quickly. "They could not figure out who they were supposed to help, or how," said one source who thinks the rebels are completely unorganized and operate on an ad hoc basis.

Moreover, Libya has problems of its own with the Toubou tribesmen who inhabit the remote and desert along the frontier. The Libyans c relish the thought of wi vided by them winding hands of the Toubous, to recognize no governm weeks ago, Libya quie two thousand Toubou re into Chad. There are that the Libyans are cool toward Doctor Ab the self-proclaimed lea largest rebel organizatio

Diplomatic C

Siddick has shuttled b poli, the Sudanese Khartoum and Paris in for a headquarters.

Sudan's Arab governm is fighting against its ow of Christian and animis ers, is also reportedly d eastern Chadian rebels the Sudan as a sanctua baye scored one of his m diplomatic successes month by persuading G far el Numeiri, head of ese military governmen a brief visit to Port La

An hour-long discussi the two leaders appare ease the once-strained r tween their countries.

Tombalbaye has also rapprochement with Pre Bedel Bokassa of the C can Republic, who help the Numeiri visit. A bitt tween the two mercur presidents had endange principal outlet to the runs through Bokassa's

Significantly, Tombal liance on French troops little criticism in Afric many abroad have tern colonialism. Faced with internal threats and specter of Biafra-like most African leaders a make such public criticis counterparts.

Links With I

In international term baye has aligned himse West. He is seeking mo the United States, whic officially in 1968, and h relations with the Natio nese, who have an impo cultural aid program Two weeks ago, a Nor delegation that visited attempt to get an emba in Chad were given a tion, reliable sources re

A key question is wl rebels can make good tempts to convince Ara that the low profile but Israeli support for Chad ger. Israel is helping the national youth mov has begun to provide of the future Chadian

Another potential p point for the rebels is t of 350 Chadian parat Congo-Kinshasa. The school was set up by t and is thought to still ha instructors.

'Something to Coalesce With'

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—How can black Americans make the most of their developing political power, despite their minority position in the electorate A pair of experienced political professionals, speaking to that question the other day at the National Urban League convention in New York, produced some hard common sense and some interesting ideas.

Louis Martin, now vice-president of the Sengstacke Publications of Chicago but once a vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, bluntly stated one major problem. "American politics is a game for the super-rich," he said, "and we are not only black, we are poor."

Walter Davis, director of the education department of the AFL-CIO, pointed out that the first requirement for an effective minority is a working coalition with somebody else. He cited the fact that when organized labor decided to fight the nomination of Clement Haynsworth to the Supreme Court, numerous black groups joined in the opposition. When blacks later mounted their own opposition to the nomination of G. Harrold Carswell, labor repaid its Haynsworth debt by helping out. Both nominees were rejected, largely because of the black-labor coalition (non-existent on many other issues).

A Warchest

But coalition, the two men agreed, "pre-supposes that you have something to coalesce with," and to that end Martin argued strongly for a "national non-partisan black political warchest." His basic idea was to raise one dollar annually from each of the estimated 14 million voting-age blacks. "Even if we are only 25 percent successful," he said, "that would give us an annual fund larger than that of either party's national committee."

The trouble with that proposition, he readily conceded, was in finding or establishing a "national nonpartisan" organization able to collect the money efficiently and dispense it fairly—a tall order. Nevertheless, the uses of such a "warchest," as Martin outlined them, could have great importance.

He suggested funding a "massive" regi ation drive (about a third of the voting-age blacks in the Old Confederacy remain unregistered) as well as a national "political education" effort to alert black voters to their own interests, and an organization to turn out the often apathetic black vote on election days.

Another big share of the warchest would go for the establishment of lobbying groups at every level of government; for training of blacks in political campaign work, and for the development of a national research and literature center.

The fund, of course, would be used to finance candidates. Martin pointed out that the considerable political power of organized labor derived from its ability to swing votes—not votes from the top end of the committee on political education, which labor has been using to the support of candidates of which it approves.

Perhaps most important, such a national warchest could free black candidates from the necessity of what Martin called "going downtown" (to white interests) for financial backing, with all that that would mean in psychological and political independence. In essence, the warchest would be aimed at making black Americans a strong and organized political force in their own right.

Only such a force, Martin and Davis agreed, could hope to arrange useful coalitio other groups. Yet, M particular saw interest abilities for alliance, with Spanish-speaking and American Indians, some ethnic groups o sidered hostile to blac Americans and Italian for example.

Italian Examp

He pointed out that Italian descent had rece ed out by the thousan test what they thoughi prejudice against them forcement agencies—a stance of a common thr terest between blacks a Americans. Moreover, these ethnic groups hav mon the overriding economic disadvantage.

Such coalitions would perhaps, to establish th tional nonpartisan warch Southern whites, for inst had a common econom with poor Southern bla century, but no coal resulted. These ideas nevertheless, that imagi creative political orthodo and well in the black

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هكذا من الاصل

PARIS COLLECTIONS

Associated Press.

How Saint Laurent would dress a bride.

Women's Wear Daily.

From left: Dior's blazer suit, Saint Laurent's kilt.

AGA Press.

Dior's cape and midi suit.

If Dior Is Sensual, So Is Aunt Minnie

By Eugenia Sheppard

IS, July 23.—Sensual is e word people are tossing l here to describe the collections, and it something different to ody who uses it.

ior's collection is sensual, unt Minnie.

Saint Laurent calls his ollection sensual, but it's ore frankly sexy than l. Bra is a dirty word, e Shanghai dive evening s, made of gold-embroi- gauze, are worn over ab- y nothing.

collections are off in tely different directions, every once in a while t of the dresses and the mood seems to be the It's the difference that Paris worth coming back

e Bohan has done a beau- made-to-order collection in best French tradition for Yves's is a non-establish- boutique of looks. an's clothes have great ice and reserve and a kind ersonal, private quality. have the non-opulent look ealthy women who swear r are in the mood for.

Original Clothes

's new clothes are madly l. They are full of high-voltage excitement that comes straight from today's times.

Yves is the darling of the young. At the end of his show today the little street outside was full of parked cars. Girls with long hair and lots of bosom showing through laced up front dresses were sitting on fenders.

Starting in the morning, the usual mob poured into the house of Dior, filling the salons and the grand staircase.

All skirts in the collection, naturally, are long, but Marc Bohan provides more different lengths of long than most designers. To go with them the head is small and boyish. The makeup is pale and mask-like and needs only a couple of red spots on the cheeks to look like Pierrot.

Bohan likes capes with everything. They start with suede (never has there been so much leather in Paris collections) and go on to jersey, crepe and velvet. Most of them are cut very full and Juliet-like, and many have hoods.

Shirt and Skirt

Bohan still believes that a shirt and skirt are the best bait to lure the ladies into the midi. His dresses are all two-piece, or at least look that way. The shirts are all soft, sheer and full with big sleeves and bow-tied necklines or with the ends flipped over and spilling down the front.

The skirts all cling to the hips and call for a flat middle (maybe that's sensual). Pleats or tucks are released later to make them pretty when they move.

In the course of the collection, Bohan turns out a number of what may well become uniforms. They are the big circular capes over dresses in slightly paler shades of the same color; the printed satin shirtwaist dresses and the ombre chiffon party dress in shades of pale to deep beige, gray and violet.

There are two coats in the collection. The big one with the dropped shoulders is on the overpowering side but the little black one that buttons straight down the front is Bohan at his slickest. A funny, shoulder-width red fox cape collar is optional.

Dior's collection is packed with black. Many of the little black dresses have tank tops with deep oval necks and shoe-string shoulder straps. So have the midi-length gaucho pants that every designer in Paris seems to love.

Even with the bare tops the Dior jewelry is unimportant this time and inclined to be itsy-bitsy.

Evening Clothes

Bohan is more interested in evening clothes than he has been in many a year. They are crepe, panne velvet, chiffon, either with their own capes or, if they're plain colors, worn under quilted print coats. The ladies are sure to converge on the quilted cape over a Jean Harlow-type white crepe dress.

Yves Saint Laurent is in fine form with a slight beard. He hasn't been so enthusiastic about fashion in years.

Halfway through the show was a brief interlude when in came models wearing above-knee skirts, chubby fur coats, ankle strap wedgies and Carmen Miranda turbans. Everyone thought Yves was laughing at old times, but not at all.

"They are prophetic," he said of the '40s look, when his opening was over. "They are forceful, and I believe women are in that kind of mood," he added, making a fighting gesture with his fist.

In the meantime, though, all Yves's skirts are very long, starting at below mid-calf and right on to grazing the ankles for no matter when. He sweetens the long look with plenty of gold nail heads, fringe, two-color and python boots, cowboy and big cavalier hats with plumes.

Leather Coats

Yves does marvelous things with leather. His long leather coats are superb. They are sometimes encrusted with suede that looks soft as velvet or worn over pleated black chiffon shirts and suede skirts.

More routine coats in the collection are long drinks of water in jacquard jersey with low slung, nail-head-studded leather belts. They cover sweater-like dresses that zip right down the front to a high slit and are absolutely uncompromising to the slightest bulge. Other Saint Laurent coats have a slightly Directoire look with high-waisted, double-breasted tops and full skirts. When not in plumes, heads are covered with tight crochet caps and long scarfs trail from around the neck.

One of the great achievements is a star-spangled print on velvet with giant stars in funky colors on a moldy green background. Saint Laurent makes abstract paintings out of velvet dresses with different shade panels and squares.

Saint Laurent makes many black pleated chiffons, usually with the same top, a gold-decorated black leather belt and, as often as not, pleated gaucho pants.

One of the new dinner outfits is a belted Oriental tunic in brilliant satins. It is hip-length, bound in gold and worn over gaucho pants. Is there such a thing as a Chinese gaucho? When not gauchos, the pants are below-knee bloomers, sometimes tucked into boots.

Besides belts, Saint Laurent likes the other accessories. His favorite necklace is a string of gold Chinese pea pods. Many of his party pumps by Vivier are encrusted with silver at the toes and around the three-inch heels.

From New York, Mrs. Richard Pistell, the former Carroll Portago, was watching the Saint Laurent opening.

At Dior, sculptor Niki de Saint Phalle, who has pioneered with pants and maxi skirts, was almost unrecognizable in a simple sheath. So many people have taken to costumes that, to be different, there's nothing left for Niki but to dress normally.

Movies in Paris

History of the Cinema

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 23.—Summer inevitably ushers in a three-month Memorial Day in the Parisian cinemas.

The exhibitors, believing that only the most ardent fans go to the movies in warm weather, hold all the better new films for release in the autumn. A few recent products, either too esoteric or too lousy to be risked at any other time, may come to town, but in large measure the theaters are stocked with revivals and the successful leftovers from the spring.

The present catalog of old films now on view in Paris presents a capsule history of the screen—at least since it began to talk. Many a favorite of the long-ago is back—though Mae West seems to be missing—and one may examine what is termed the mythology of the movies during the last four decades.

Marx Brothers

The Marx Brothers are being represented by a series of their comedies, including one, "The Cocoanuts," a celluloid version of their Broadway musical, that was made as long ago as 1929. Their "Animal Crackers" and "Horse Feathers" are also available and W. C. Fields, whose popularity is equally enduring, struts again hilariously in "It's a Gift" and "Tillie and Gus" with Alison Skipworth as his companion.

"It's a Gift" is drawn from a Ziegfeld revue, "The Comic Supplement," which J.P. McEvoy wrote for the red-nosed, swaggering clown. Two or three of its sketches are among Fields's most famous. "Tillie and Gus," rarely seen of late, is from a Rupert Hughes story. Both retain their loud mirth.

Walt Disney's "Fantasia"—with Bach, Stravinski, Dvorak and Schubert illustrated with animated cartoons—is at the Royale for a summer session and "West Side Story"—which enjoyed the longest initial run of any film ever seen in Paris—is at the Arlequin and Paramount-Elysées in its original version. The returned Westerns include "Johnny Guitar" of Nicholas Ray and "The Magnificent Seven" of John Sturges. The returned musicals include the Busby Berkeley productions, "42d Street" and "The Gold Diggers" of 1933. The underworld film of the past is represented by "Brute Force" and "The Killers," both with Burt Lancaster, and the suspense melodrama by Hitchcock's "Under Capricorn" and the horror fantasy by "The Cat People."

Comedy as a rule tends to survive better than drama on the screen, but the outstanding success of this summer's revival season is "Shanghai Express" with Marlene Dietrich. Is it the "campy" element that has won it a new public? One is inclined to reject the idea, for if such were the case the far more flamboyantly emotional vehicles of Joan Crawford and Bette Davis, curiously absent, would be trotted about immediately.

There are, of course, absurd bits in "Shanghai Express." Consider the scene in which La Dietrich, as a befeathered China coaster, tells Clive Brook as an officer in his majesty's service that if things were otherwise they might go to England, marry and raise a large family, a prospect that might serve as the blueprint for a very amusing farce. But this was not taken seriously in 1932 when the film was new any more than it is today. It was, one is certain, an ironic touch and a strain of sardonic humor runs through it all.

The materials are those of melodrama, the story being an Oriental variation on the "Tosca" theme composed by that able author of picturesque fiction, Harry Hervey. Von Sternberg has visited his distinctive cinematic style on all aspects of the production. He sets the exotic scene impressionistically rather than realistically with superb pictorial finesse and brings a whole gallery of intriguing characters—Anna May Wong as the Peking prostitute, Gustav von Seyffertitz as the German merchant, Warner Oland as the bandit chieftain, Emile Chautard as the French major and, of course, Dietrich and Brook as the principals—to recognizable life. It remains an excellent and entertaining film.

Movies in New York

NEW YORK, July 23.—New movies in New York drew favorable and fair notices from city critics:

"The Revolutionary," starring Jon Voight, is described by Vincent Canby of The New York Times as "a very friendly movie about the evolution of an anarchist... no more specifically political than 'The Strawberry Statement,' but because its people are larger, more complex, more full of real feelings, a much more affecting experience." Voight, Canby said, "is absolutely marvelous." The cast includes Jennifer Salt, Robert Duvall and Seymour Cassel. The film was adapted for the screen by Hans Koningsberger from his own novel, and directed by Paul Williams.

"Joe," directed by John B. Avildsen, with Peter Boyle and Dennis Patrick as a lower-middle class laborer and an upper-middle class executive who has just killed a man, "details, often brilliantly, the uneasy alliance of the two men and their backgrounds," according to Howard Thompson of The Times. The scenario, Thompson said, "is uncannily knowing and observant in staking out and stalking two human species and establishing their isolation on the contemporary scene—the ivory-tower executive and the thick-skulled laborer whose hobby is guns."

"Something for Everyone," based on "The Cook" by Harry Kessring, is the first film to be directed by Broadway producer-director Harold Prince ("Company," "Cabaret"). The Times critic Vincent Canby said the film "is made tolerable, much like some big, bad, empty Broadway musical, by a kind of surface chic, by mechanical dexterity and by occasional funny lines." Angela Lansbury plays the countess; Anthony Corlan plays her son.

Arts Agenda

The American Repertory Theater, a touring company that made its debut last year, will tour Europe again this summer with its headquarters at Lugano, Switzerland. It will perform Aristophanes's "Lysistrata" and Euripides's "The Trojan Women" and will also offer the acting company from the University of California at Los Angeles in "Father Uxbridge Wants to Marry," a new play by Frank Gagliano. The troupe, comprising 30 drama students from 12 American universities, will be on tour until Aug. 19, performing at Lugano; Les Baux, France; Fiesole and Florence, Italy, and Patras, Athens and Piraeus, Greece.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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26¾	9¼	Abacus .49t	15	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
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51½	35⅝	ACF Ind 2.40	33	37	39¼	36¾	38¾	
24	12¾	AcmeClv 1.40	14	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
46	36	Acme Mkt 25	25	40¼	41½	40¼	41¼	+ ¾
16¼	11½	AdmEx 1.14e	12	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	8¼	Ad Millis .2	0 27	10	11¼	10	11¼	+1¼
62	2	Address .40	90	25¼	26¾	25¼	26¼	+ ¾
14⅞	6½	Admiral	3	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
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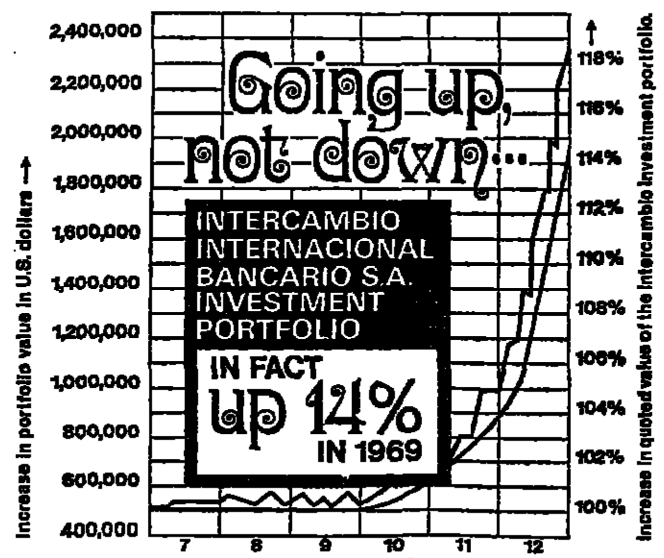
41	33½	AetnaLif pf 2	10	37	37	37	37	+ ¼
38⅝	19	Alleen Inc	36	26⅛	26¾	26¼	26⅝	
[illegible]	33⅝	Air Prod .20b	48	40¼	41½	40¼	41⅝	+ ⅞
120	102½	Air Pd pf4.75	4	110½	111	110½	111	+2
20⅝	12½	Air Red .40e	54	14⅞	15½	14⅞	15½	+ ½
11½	3⅝	AJ Industries	14	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
18½	14⅝	Ala Gas 1.10	9	14¾	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
27	9½	Alaska Inters	32	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+ ½
43½	25¾	AlbertoC .28	8	33⅝	34¼	33⅝	34¼	+ ¼
11	8	Albertsns .36	13	10	10¼	10	10	— ¼
27⅞	19¼	AlcanAlu 1.20	163	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
23⅞	13	AlcoStand .26	10	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
25⅞	14½	Alexndrs .20r	82	14¾	15	14⅝	14¾	— ¼
31½	4½	Alleg Cp .10e	41	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	27⅛	AllegLud 2.40	31	28	28⅝	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅜
46½	35⅝	AllegLud pf 3	10	36	36½	36	36½	+ ½
22¼	17⅛	Alleg Pw 1.32	41	19½	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	+ ⅛
28	16⅛	AlliedCh 1.20	277	19	19⅞	18¾	19⅞	+1
39½	23⅛	AllidMnt .40b	23	23¾	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅛
43⅝	21⅜	AlldMill .75b	9	22	22	21½	21¾	
32⅝	11½	Allied Pd .68	151	14⅛	14⅛	13½	14	— ⅛
32¼	17⅝	AlliedStr 1.40	21	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ¼
14½	4⅝	AlldSup .15p	77	5	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
27	13⅛	Allis Chalm	55	15⅞	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	+ ¼
23¼	14⅝	AlphaPC .20e	6	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
20⅞	8⅝	AMBAC .50	37	9¼	9¼	8⅞	9	— ¼
24⅝	17½	Amer Es 1.20	1172	19	20⅛	19	20⅛	+1⅛
43⅝	33½	Am Es pf2.60	5	34	35	34	35	+1½
31	20	Am Hess .15r	589	30¾	34⅝	30⅝	33½	+2⅞
69	48	AmeH pf3.50	348	68¾	74½	68⅛	74½	+6¼
65	34	AAirFltr .80	29	42⅛	42⅝	42	42¼	+ ¼
31⅛	15	Am Airlin .80	204	16¾	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅜
15	8⅛	Am Baker	14	10	10¼	9⅞	10	
38½	29½	ABrands 2.10	158	37¾	38⅛	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
39¼	19⅝	AmBdcs 1.20	72	24	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅝
45¼	34	Am Can 2.20	125	40⅞	41	40⅝	40¾	— ⅛
26⅛	21½	ACan pf 1.75	3	24½	24¼	24½	24½	
14⅝	8⅛	Am Cem .60	9	9	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
29¾	21	A Chain 1.60	11	23½	23½	23	23¼	— ¼
26	15⅛	ACrySug 1.40	2	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
30	21	AmCyan 1.25	427	29⅝	30	29⅛	30	+ ⅞
20½	17⅛	Am Distill 1	1	18	18	18	18	
31⅝	19¼	ADistTel .2e0	13	23⅛	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ¾
10¼	6⅛	Am DualVest	3	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
13¾	11⅛	ADual pf.84a	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
32	22	AmElPw 1.64	267	26	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	24⅛	Am Enka 1a	13	27¼	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	7⅝	Am Exp Ind	41	8½	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
66	50	AExInd pfA6	z210	52	52	52	52	+ ⅜
24⅝	11¾	AGenIns .50	87	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
36¼	22¼	AGnIn pf1.80	15	22⅞	23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
15⅞	9⅝	AmHoist .70	8	10⅞	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ¼
71⅞	52	A Home 1.50	441	57⅝	58⅛	57¼	57¾	+ ¼
105¼	78	A Home pf 2	8	86½	86½	86½	86½	+ ¼
47½	27⅝	Am Hosp .24	193	32¾	33⅜	32¼	32¾	
17¾	7	AmInvest .50	12	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
40	30¼	AMetClx 1.40	148	36¼	36⅝	36	36	— ½
97	25⅞	AMetClx pf 4	2	92¼	92⅝	92¼	92⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅞	Am Motors	823	6	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
39⅞	30⅜	ANatGas 2.10	88	36	36⅞	35	36⅞	+1

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
14¾	6	Am Photo .12	48	8	8¼	8	8	
99½	37½	AResDv .13e	375	38¼	41⅞	38¼	40⅞	+2
24½	14½	Am Seating 1	7	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	12½	Am Ship .60	32	18¼	18⅝	18	18	
36⅞	21¼	A Smelt 1.90	527	25	26⅝	25	26⅞	+1⅝
46¾	27¾	AmSeAir .70	32	42½	42⅞	42⅛	42¼	— ½
36½	26¼	Am Std 1	127	33⅝	35⅝	33⅝	35⅝	+1⅝
102	80½	AmStd pf4.75	24	92¼	94	92¼	94	+1⅝
38½	12¼	Am Sterll .48	6	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
26½	22	A Sugar 1.60	12	24½	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ½
43	36	wasug pfA2.45	5	39	40	39	40	+1
13	7⅛	AT&T wt wi	345	7⅝	9	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
53⅞	40⅝	Am T&T 2.60	666	44⅝	45½	44½	45⅜	+ ⅞
10⅞	8¼	AmWWks .56	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
16½	13⅝	AW pref 1.25	z40	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
25½	13	Ameron .60	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	9⅝	Ametek .60a	41	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	
22¾	16⅝	AMF Inc .90	273	22	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	+1
50⅞	23½	Amfac .80	31	29¼	29¼	29	29	— ¼
57¼	41	AMP Inc .58	339	42	[illegible]	42	[illegible]	—1½
8¾	13⅝	Ampex Corp	61	15⅞	16	15½	16	
39¼	24½	Amsted 2.40	11	28¾	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	22	Anaconn 1.90	106	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
44⅝	23¼	Anch Hock 1	12	24½	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	23¼	Anch Hock 1	12	24½	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
20¾	13	AncorpNSy 1	8	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
40½	27⅝	And Clay 1.20	2	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ½
26⅝	10⅝	ApacheCp .25	26	11¾	11⅝	11	11	— ⅜
38⅝	20⅛	ApcoOil 1.37t	260	25½	27⅝	25¾	27⅝	+2⅛
28⅛	11⅜	APL Corp	12	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
22½	11⅜	APL pf C1.06	1	15	15	15	15	+ ⅜
821	8⅝	APL pf B.50	8	11	11	11	11	— ⅜
118	74⅛	ARA Svc .96	71	87⅛	89	87⅛	88⅞	+1⅛
42¼	14½	ArcataN .10e	29	23	23⅛	23	23⅛	
27½	23	Arch Dan 1	3	24⅞	27	24⅞	26⅞	+2⅛
23	16⅝	ArizPSvc 1.08	6	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	
19⅝	6½	Arlans DS .20	81	7½	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
29½	19½	ArmcoSt 1.60	53	21	21	20⅞	21	
29⅝	24	Armco pf2.10	62	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
48½	38	Armour 1.60	4	38	38½	38	38½	+ ⅛
62	51½	Armr pf 4.75	1	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅜
35⅝	21¼	ArmstCk .80	237	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
43	24	ArmRub 1.60	4	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
25¼	17⅝	Arvin Ind 1	11	19¼	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	17	Ashld Oil 1.20	85	22⅝	24	22⅝	23⅝	+1½
53	39	AshOil pf2.40	1	44⅛	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅜
14	6⅛	Assd Brew	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
45¾	26⅛	Assd DG 1.20	21	33½	34⅛	33¼	33⅞	+ ⅜
12	6⅛	AsdTran .05p	7	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
26	19⅝	AllCtyEl 1.34	17	21	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
90⅝	44⅞	All Richfle 2	456	57⅛	58⅝	57⅛	58⅛	+1½
54	46	AtlRch pf3.75	z100	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
153	75	Atl Rich pf 3	2	97	98¼	97	98¼	+2⅜
61	38⅛	AtlRch pf2.80	191	46½	46¾	45¼	46	+ ½
24⅛	18⅞	Atlas Chem 1	78	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+1
4⅝	2½	Atlas Corp	45	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
18½	11⅝	AllsCo pf.50k	z100	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
12¾	6½	ATO Inc .08a	17	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	6	Aurora Prod	31	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
13½	4	Automtn Ind	56	4⅝	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
25¼	9½	Avco Cp .40e	126	10⅝	10¾	10½	10⅝	
53¼	35	Avco pf3.20	32	29	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅝
42½	24½	Avery Pd .20	34	28⅞	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	6½	Avnet Inc .40	46	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	
25	15¾	Avnet pf 1	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
79¾	64⅝	AvonPd 1.10	431	66½	69⅝	66¼	69	+2¾
14⅞	8⅛	Aztec Oil .73t	30	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
		B						
30½	12⅞	Babck W .50	133	16	16½	15¾	16½	+ ⅜

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
23¾	13½	BakrOilT .65	38	17½	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ⅜
32½	23¾	Balt GE 1.82	68	27	27½	26¾	27⅜	+ ⅛
66⅝	57½	BalG pfB4.50	z40	59	59	59	59	—1
19¼	6¼	BangPnt .15p	13	7⅛	7½	7	7½	+ ¼
27	15	BangP pf 2	1	17½	17½	17½	17½	
28	18⅛	Bk of Cal 1.34	18	19½	19½	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
53½	39⅛	Bank of NY 2	29	44½	44⅝	44½	44½	
70⅞	55⅞	Bank Tr 2.84	80	63⅝	64⅛	63⅝	64	+ ⅛
50½	23⅝	Barb Oil 1.58t	3	29⅞	30⅝	29⅞	30⅝	+ ⅞
56⅝	29½	Bard CR .25	15	40¼	40¼	39¼	40	— ⅜
15⅞	10	Basic Inc .80	3	11⅛	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Bates Mfg	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	10½	Bates Mf pf 1	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	
26	8⅜	Bath Ind	30	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
42	28	Bathln pf2.50	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	
79⅝	37⅛	BauschLb .80	42	32⅝	33½	32½	33⅜	+1
35⅝	19½	BaxtrLab .10	145	24⅝	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅝
39⅝	23⅛	Beat Fds 1	50	28⅝	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅝
51½	19	Beckman .50	41	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
42¼	31¼	Bect Dick .30	398	33⅝	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅞
19¾	8	BeechAr .73b	65	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
34⅝	16¼	Belco Pet .50	87	13⅝	14½	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
22½	13	Be'dngH .60b	4	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
57⅝	22½	Bell How .40	393	26¼	27¾	26¼	27¼	+1¼
15	5⅜	Bell Intercon	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27¼	14½	Bemis Co 1	13	14¾	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
34⅝	20¼	Bendix 1.60	42	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24½	+ ½
55	38½	Bendix pf 3	3	41⅛	41⅛	41½	41⅛	+ ⅛
52¾	31	BenefCp 1.60	75	40⅝	40⅝	39⅝	40¼	+ ½
135	94	Benefi pf5.50	1	120	120	120	120	+4½
58	47	Benefi pf4.50	z50	50½	50½	50	50	
79⅝	55½	Benefl pf4.30	5	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
33	26⅛	Benef 5pf2.50	z30	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	+ ¼
13⅝	4⅞	Benguet	173	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	
		Benguet fn	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18⅛	5⅛	Berkey Pho	60	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜
6⅝	2¼	Bermec Corp	38	2½	2¾	2½	2¾	
30⅝	21¾	Beth Stl 1.80	348	22¼	22½	21½	22¼	— ¼
44⅝	39	Big Three .40	337	41	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅛
83	57⅝	BlackDk 1.20	237	68	68⅞	67	67⅞	— ⅛
45	45	Black Dk wl	4	45⅝	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
23⅛	10¼	BlairJohn .48	29	12¼	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
29⅞	18⅛	Bliss Laug 1	11	19½	19½	19	19⅛	— ⅛
48½	18⅝	Block HR .36	79	54⅝	54⅞	53⅝	54⅝	+ ⅜
40⅝	26⅛	Blue Bell 1.20	5	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅜
18⅛	8½	Bobbie Brks	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	12	Boeing Co .40	308	14	14½	13⅝	14	— ⅛
76⅞	44¼	BoisCas .25b	188	52⅝	54⅝	52⅝	54¼	+2
12	8⅛	Bond Ind .67	1	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
25	13⅝	BookMth 1.38	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
22	17⅝	Borden 1.20	109	21⅛	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅝
26	18⅞	BorgWar 1.25	24	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Bormans .80	12	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
37⅛	30⅝	Bos Edis 2.24	78	32⅝	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	
24⅝	10⅛	Bourns Inc	2	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	
11½	6⅛	BranlfAlr .50	51	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	43⅝	BriggSt 2.40a	7	52⅝	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅛
75¼	47½	Brist My 1.20	499	52⅝	53⅛	52⅝	53½	— ⅛
45¾	34	BristMy pf 2	4	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Brit Pet .22e	148	9⅛	9⅜	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
		Br Pet fn.32e	5	9	9	9	9	
39¼	26	Bdwy Hale 1	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
43¾	32	BwyHa pf A2	1	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
27½	23¾	Brkwy Gl .60	212	25	26¼	25¼	26¼	+ ½
27½	21⅞	BklynUG 1.72	24	22½	22¼	22½	22¼	+ ¼
10⅝	3	Brown Co	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
17⅝	9	BwnSharp .68	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
35	24½	BwnShoe 1.50	11	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	9⅞	Brunswk .10	89	13½	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
23¼	14⅝	BucyEr 1.20	21	18½	18⅝	18	18½	+ ⅜



U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, July 23.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thurs.	Year ago
FOODS		
Wheat 2, red bush	$1.88½	$1.60⅞
Wheat 2, hard c.i.f. bu	1.89⅛	1.71⅞
Corn, 2 yellow bu.	1.66¼	1.52¼
Oats 2 white bu.	.84⅜	.88½
Rye 2 Western c.i.f. bu	1.61	1.61½
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.33¼	*.49¼
Coffee 4 Santos lb	*.54¾	.37¼
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	.16¼	.15¾
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	108.00	99.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton	68.00	63.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	39-40	31-32
Lead, spot lb.	13½	15½
Copper elec. lb.	60-.60¼	.46-.48¼
Tin, (Straits), lb.	1.66¼	1.63½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis. lb	.15½	.14½
Silver N.Y., oz.	1.73½	1.63
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931).	407.5	399.4

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

July 23, 1970

World sugar No. 8: Sept. 3.85-86, Oct. 3.87-88, Nov. 3.89 b, March '71 3.81-82, May '71 3.82 b, July '71 3.83 b, Sept. '71 3.86 b, Oct. '71 3.88 n.

Wool: Dec. 97.0 b, March '71 98.5 b.

Wools tops: No sales.

Cocoa: Sept. 27.90, Dec. 28.60, March '71 29.25, May '71 29.59, July '71 29.83, Sept. '71 30.18, Dec. '71 30.53.

Copper: Sept. 62.40, Oct. 62.35, Dec 62.10, Jan. '71 61.90, March '71 61.70, May '71 61.20, July '71 60.70.

Silver: July 171.80, Aug. 172.00, Sept. 172.20, Dec. 176.00, Jan. '71 179.40, March '71 182.40, May '71 185.40, July '71 188.40, Sept. '71 191.40.

Orange juice (frozen concentrated): Sept. 39.70, Nov. 39.95, Dec. 39.50 b, Jan. '71 39.90 b, March '71 40.90, May '71 41.75 b.

Potatoes: Nov. 2.44, March '71 2.75, April '71 2.95, May '71 3.51.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Oct	25.91	25.93	25.85	z25.85	—11
Dec	25.10	26.14	26.07	z26.03	—10
Mar	26.50	26.50	26.48	z26.45	—15
May				z26.60	—21
Jul			...	z26.65	—26

z-bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Sep	1.47⅝	1.49	1.44¼	1.47½	1.46⅝
Dec	1.49⅝	1.53¼	1.49¼	1.53	1.49⅝
Mar	1.53½	1.55½	1.52½	1.55½	1.52½
May	1.53⅝	1.54⅝	1.51½	1.54⅝	1.51¼
CORN					
Sep	1.34¼	1.35½	1.34½	1.34¾	1.34⅞
Dec	1.30	1.30⅛	1.29½	1.30	1.30⅛
Mar	1.34⅝	1.34⅝	1.34	1.34⅝	1.34½
May	1.37	1.37⅝	1.36⅝	1.37	1.37⅝
SOYBEANS					
Aug	2.95⅞	2.97½	2.95¾	2.97¼	2.96¼
Sep	2.96¼	2.99	2.96½	2.99	2.97
Nov	2.98	2.99½	2.97¼	2.99½	2.98
Jan	3.03½	3.05	3.02¾	3.04¼	3.03¾
Mar	3.07¼	3.09¾	3.07½	3.09¾	3.07¾
May	3.11½	3.13	3.10½	3.13	3.11¼
SOYBEAN OIL					
Aug	11.53	11.61	11.38	11.50	11.50

Sep	11.18	11.22	11.06	11.15	11.14
Oct	10.83	10.86	10.78	10.85	10.83
Dec	10.66	10.65	10.53	10.62	10.63
Jan	10.40	10.60	10.52	10.60	10.56
Mar	10.55	10.58	10.51	10.57	10.53
May	10.53	10.57	10.49	10.51	10.49
Jul	10.51	10.52	10.45	a10.47	—
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Aug	82.50	83.85	82.25	83.30	81.80
Sep	81.95	82.70	81.35	82.50	81.25
Oct	80.60	81.00	79.90	80.80	79.90
Dec	79.95	80.25	79.50	80.20	79.50
Jan	80.00	80.20	79.55	80.05	79.50
Mar	80.25	80.30	79.95	80.00	a80.00
May	81.20	81.20	80.60	80.75	a80.80
Jul	81.40	81.50	81.30	a91.30	—

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

SILVER					
Jul	1.72.50	1.72.50	1.72.50	1.72.50	1.73.50
Aug	1.74.00	1.75.10	1.72.30	1.72.30	1.74.30
Sep	1.74.10	1.75.00	1.74.00	1.73.70	1.76.30
Oct	1.77.20	1.78.60	1.75.30	1.75.50	1.77.70
Dec	1.80.30	1.81.60	1.78.50	1.78.80	1.81.00
Feb	1.83.60	1.84.80	1.81.60	1.81.90	1.84.20
Apr	1.86.40	1.88.20	1.84.60	1.84.90	1.87.30
Jun	1.87.40	1.91.00	1.87.80	1.88.00	1.97.30
Aug	1.94.00	1.94.00	1.91.20	1.91.23	1.93.30
Oct	—	—	—	1.94.00	1.96.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Aug	31.37	31.40	31.20	31.20	31.37
Oct	29.82	29.85	29.60	29.65	29.85
Dec	29.27	29.30	29.15	29.15	29.27
Feb	29.25	29.25	29.20	29.20	29.27
Apr	—	—	—	a29.35	a29.40
Jun	—	—	—	a29.45	b27.50

Sales: Aug 294; Oct 396; Dec 232; Feb 14; April 0; June 0.

LIVE HOGS					
Aug	24.15	24.25	24.07	b24.12	a24.15
Oct	20.82	20.90	20.70	20.72	20.77
Dec	20.12	20.22	20.05	20.12	20.12
Feb	19.75	19.85	a19.72	a19.72	19.75
Apr	17.65	19.65	19.55	19.65	n19.45

Sales: Aug 54; Oct 44; Dec 31; Feb 2; April 1.

SHELL EGGS					
Aug	—	—	—	a35.70	36.50
Asep	40.00	40.10	38.75	38.90	39.95
Oct	37.55	37.60	36.60	36.75	37.60
Nov	39.80	39.80	33.15	33.25	39.70
Dec	37.75	37.90	36.75	36.85	37.85
Jan	36.70	36.70	35.65	35.80	b36.55

Sales: Aug 0; Sep 1,757; Oct 107; Nov 15; Dec 151; Jan 40.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Jul	41.05	42.15	41.05	42.15	40.60
Aug	37.85	38.45	37.65	38.35	37.27
Feb	31.95	32.25	31.95	32.15	31.75
Mar	31.97	32.25	31.97	32.25	b31.72
May	32.50	32.90	32.50	b32.90	32.40

Sales: July 1,787; Aug 5,971; Feb 796; March 64; May 22.

Open Interest: July 2,702; Aug 6,059; Feb 2,433; March 608; May 142.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Foreign Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1970 High	1970 Low
Amsterdam.	120.3	120.0	133.8	108.3
Brussels	89.56	89.85	92.87	84.72
Frankfurt	138.56	138.52	169.15	119.54
London 30.	337.5	335.2	423.4	315.6
London 500	131.87	130.95	163.27	121.97
Milan	63.40	63.06	76.40	59.32
Paris	90.5	89.9	107.3	87.4
Sydney	557.67	553.52	663.48	473.98
Tokyo (n)	159.06	159.37	165.70	148.81
Tokyo (o)	2125.62	2132.19	2534.45	1929.64
Zurich	297.2	297.3	355.0	287.9

(n) new. (o) old.

N.Y. Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-9

IntT&T pf N	Amer Hess
MobilOil	AmeHess pf
PotEl 4.50pf	AMF Inc
Tex East T	Black Dk wi
	Clev Cliff

NEW LOWS-19

Allied Mills	Inmont pf
Chi East Ill	Kellogg wi
Cluett Pea	Lionel Corp
Cont Steel	McCrory
Crn Zell pf	NatCashR
Culligan	Polrer pf
ElMemM pf	Robins AH
Hall Print	SanFeInd pf
Handlemn	Std Prudent
	WhitCn pfB

Company Reports

Spring Mills

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	70.7	70.0
Profits (millions)	1.67	1.73
Per Share	0.19	0.20
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	146.3	136.5
Profits (millions)	3.36	3.28
Per Share	0.39	0.38

Varian Associates

Nine Months	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	148.0	140.6
Profits (millions)	4.38	4.46
Per Share	0.63	0.65

Market Summary

July 23, 1970

Most Actives -New York

	Vol.	Close	Ch'ge
East Kodak	316,600	65½	—2
Plessey Ltd	245,800	2¾	— ¼
Transam	214,200	17¼	— ⅞
IntT&T pf N	213,200	47⅝	+ ½
Texaco	213,100	30½	+ ⅞
Smith K Fr	212,800	43⅝	—1⅞
Occiden Pet	210,700	16⅛	+1⅛
Goodyear	197,300	25⅛	+ ½
CoastSt Gas	163,900	41⅝	— ½
Amerce Esn	117,200	20⅛	+1⅛
Sou Pac	116,700	25⅝	— ⅛
Phelps Dod	108,700	44	
Penney JC	104,560	41⅜	+ ½
Gen Elec	91,300	76	+1⅜
Am Motors	82,300	6⅛	+ ⅛
Int Tel Tel	82,300	37⅝	+ ⅜

Volume, all stocks, 12,460,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks, 2,690,600 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks, 21.6 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks, $36.43.
New 1970, highs, 9; lows, 19.
Issues traded in: 1,664.
Advances, 855; declines, 430; unchanged, 379.
N.Y. stock index: 42.38 +0.53: industrials: 44.36 +0.56; transportation: 27.40 +0.28; utility: 35.76 +0.44; finance: 35.53 +0.66.

Most Actives American

	Vol.	Close	Ch'ge
Saxon Ind	14,700	18¼	+ ⅜
Equity Fnd	77,200	21⅞	+ ⅜
Leisure Tec	53,800	10¼	—1½
Milgo Elect	47,400	20	+1⅞
Elect Comp	41,700	3½	— ⅛
Molybden	40,200	32⅛	— ⅞
Digital Eq	36,400	54	+3⅞
Deltona Cp	30,800	19⅛	+ ⅜
Asamera Oil	26,500	11	+ ⅛
Sec Mtg Inv	25,000	10	+1

Approx total stock sales 2,180,000
Stock sales year ago 3,189,225

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
20.38	20.14	20.38	+.05

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	724.26	737.38	718.44	732.68	+ 8.01
20 Trn	130.11	131.39	128.85	130.73	+ 0.71
15 Util	104.52	106.02	103.91	105.32	+ 0.77
65 Stk	227.85	231.56	226.03	229.37	+ 2.07

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	86.07	83.80	85.52	+1.10
20 Railroads	27.69	27.17	27.53	+ .18
55 Utilities	52.53	51.40	52.24	+ .46
500 Stocks	79.51	76.46	78.00	+ .97

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sell	* Short
July 22	283,017	293,423	14,804
July 21	307,140	316,381	16,101
July 20	396,638	324,041	10,380
July 17	383,354	336,070	13,733
July 16	293,329	308,673	8,812

(Continued on next page.)

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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'ed Chief Flatly Vetoes Hints for Easier Money

By Hobart Rowen

'ASHINGTON, July 23 (WP).—Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns today flatly rejected gestions by the Nixon adminis-ion that the time had come a substantially easier monetary ey.

He said that the expansion of the money supply, which he estimated was at an annual rate of 4.5 percent during the last quarter, "is laying the foundation for growth of the economy. It is moderately expansionary, as it should be; and it shouldn't be [any] more at this point."

In more than two hours of testimony before the Joint Economic Committee, Mr. Burns also suggested that there might be need for a new federal agency to make direct loans to creditworthy firms who are having difficulty borrowing money through normal channels.

The proposal brought a favorable response from several members of the committee, who compared the Burns suggestion to the Reconstruction Finance Corp. begun in the Hoover administration and widely relied upon during New Deal days.

Against Spending

He also argued strenuously against the growth of federal spending, warning that the fiscal 1970 deficit had probably swelled to $3 or $3.5 billion. The last administration estimate had been $1.8 billion, with final official figures due next week.

"As for fiscal 1971," Mr. Burns told committee chairman Wright Patman, D., Texas, "all I can supply is a very big question mark and a bit of anxiety."

Mr. Burns's firm opposition to a more liberal injection of monetary ease into the economy came only 3 days after Council of Economic Advisers chairman Paul W. McCracken had urged that precise course. Mr. McCracken's argument was that the economy needed the stimulation of easier money in order to return to a status of full employment from its presently depressed state, well below potential.

But the Fed chairman responded that a more liberal policy not only might regenerate inflation at home, but would cause problems for the dollar in international markets.

The general theme of Mr. Burns's virtuoso performance (Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wisc., said: "We haven't agreed, but as usual, you've hit nothing but home runs") was optimistic.

Full Employment

Even though performance of the economy "has left much to be desired," he saw the downturn near the bottom, and prospects for the future bright. He surprised members of the committee by predicting a resumption of full employment by some time in 1971.

This was well beyond any guess offered by Nixon Administration witnesses during the course of earlier testimony. He predicted that a recovery in home building "may actually be under way," and that there would be increasing gains in productivity.

"The appropriate course for monetary policy in 1970 . . ." Mr. Burns said, "is to tread cautiously the narrow and slippery path that lies between too much restraint and too much ease... Looking back from our present vantage point, it seems to me that we have achieved the middle course with regard to monetary aggregates that we sought."

Nixon administration officials have been urging spending restraint on Congress, while looking, at the same time, for a further economic stimulus from the Fed.

In his prepared testimony, Mr. Burns noted that the Fed had limited emergency powers, supplementing its conventional procedures, to make direct loans to business firms who could meet three tests: Provide government bonds or other "eligible paper" for security; be "creditworthy" and be unable to secure credit from other sources.

In a colloquy wi Sen. Jacob Javits, R., N.Y., who said he plans to introduce bill Monday setting up a lending corporation, Mr. Burns went further. "After struggling with this problem," he said he thought there should be a new three-man board, with a director appointed by the President, authorized to make guarantees of loans to business corporations.

It was clear from the exchange that loans to a bankrupt firm, such as Penn Central, would not qualify. And as to Lockheed Aircraft Corp., which has been soliciting aid, Mr. Burns's comment was that such a firm would be considered for help only if "it is looked on as a problem of national defense."

Pentagon Studies Loan Guarantee For Lockheed

WASHINGTON, July 23 (Reuters).—The Pentagon today confirmed that it is considering guaranteeing a loan to Lockheed Aircraft Corp. But officials said this was part of a bigger financial package to aid the firm, and no decision has yet been taken.

Lockheed is believed to have asked the government to guarantee a $100 million bank loan as well as granting $200 million in interim financing.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., said today that he was opposed to the loan guarantee under consideration. In a letter to Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, he said the $100 million loan guarantee would go against the stated policy of the Senate, which has approved a Defense Production Act amendment limiting such loan guarantee to $20 million.

Italian Trade Slips Deeper Into the Red

ROME, July 23 (Reuters).—Italy's trade deficit rose to 105 billion lire (168 million) in June from 67.3 billion lire in May and 43 billion in June 1969, according to provisional customs figures from the Central Statistics Office (ISTAT).

Imports rose to 830 billion lire from 784.4 billion in May, while exports increased to 725 billion lire from 697.1 billion.

Imports in the first half of this year rose 21 percent to 4,550 billion lire, while exports increased 17.3 percent to 3,986 billion giving a 564 billion trade deficit compared with a 46 billion deficit in the same 1969 period. ISTAT said the increased deficit resulted largely from steel and car imports, which rose 85 percent and 55 percent respectively.

Italy's Foreign Trade Minister, Mario Zagari, said today that revaluation of the lire would only lead to higher prices because of the inflexible nature of Italy's raw imports. Half the country's food supplies, together with minerals, raw materials and other irreplaceable investment goods, are imported, he noted.

The export trend was particularly worrying, Mr. Zagari said. International trade shows signs of slowing down and this threatens to be exaggerated by protectionist moves currently before the American legislature.

The availability of sufficient credit facilities for Italian exports is also a problem. The Trade Ministry is currently seeking approval of a law to raise export credit funds to 1,000 billion lire (1.6 billion) in 1971, he added.

U.S. Oil Firm Profits Mixed; Shell Net Plunges

Ford Earnings Slippage Slows

NEW YORK, July 23.—Shell Oil Co.'s earnings plummeted and profits of Standard Oil of Ohio (Sohio) soared it was reported yesterday, as oil companies continued to file contrasting trends in second-quarter earnings.

Earlier this week, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) announced an indicated 9.6 percent earnings drop and Sun Oil Co. a 12 percent decline for the April-June period, while Mobile Oil Corp. and Amerada Hess Corp. had rises of 4.3 percent and 14 percent, respectively.

Shell reported a plunge of 35 percent to $59.1 million, 88 cents a share, in second-quarter profits from $75.62 million, $1.12 a share, in the 1969 period.

The company's first-half earnings fell 22.5 percent to $114.2 million, or $1.69 a share. Revenue, for the six months rose 2.5 percent to $2.1 billion, but second-quarter revenue fell 1.4 percent to under $1.1 billion.

Today, both Marathon and Continental Oil rang in with decreases in earnings.

For Marathon, the slide was 10 percent in the second quarter, to $20.25 million, 68 cents a share, from $22.56 million, 75 cents a share, on revenues of $253.4 million, up 10 percent from the 1969 quarter's $230.3 million.

In the first half, Marathon net was down 12 percent to $39.37 million, $1.32 a share, from $44.33 million, $1.48 a share, on revenue of $494.5 million, up 9 percent from $455.4 million.

Continental Oil reported a six-month profit slide of 8 percent to $69.6 million, $1.32 a share, from $75.4 million, $1.43 a share, on revenue of $1.41 billion, up 10 percent from $1.28 billion.

Shell's president, Denis B Kemball-Cook, said the same factors that hurt first-quarter results persisted in the second quarter. They were depressed prices and higher taxes. He estimated that about $8 million, or 27 percent, of the company's first-half earnings decline came from increased taxes voted by Congress late last year even after deducting beneficial effects of the surtax reduction.

Shell's costs also were boosted, he said, by severance pay connected with personnel cutbacks, relocation to Houston from New York of certain operating departments, and by start-up delays at an olefin plant nearing completion in Houston.

Sohio reported a second-quarter net income of $14.1 million, or $1.65 a share, sharply reversing an 11.3 percent decline in first-quarter profits. First-half earnings rose less than 1 percent to $30.9 million, or $3.29 a share. Second-quarter revenue increased 3.1 percent to $333 million and the six-months' volume climbed 26.6 percent to $674 million. U.S. operations of British Petroleum Co., acquired by Sohio late last year, began in the second quarter of last year.

Charles E. Spahr, Sohio's chairman, said the earnings turn-around resulted from higher gasoline prices, increased sales of petroleum products, chemicals and coal, and increased investment tax credits.

Including non-dividend common shares issued to British Petroleum Co., per-share earnings were 77 cents for the second quarter and $1.70 for the six months.

Ford Motor

DETROIT, July 23 (Reuters).—Ford Motor Co. reported today somewhat of an improvement in its 1970 earnings performance, although results are still lagging behind last year's figures.

For the second quarter of the year, Ford said, its net slipped only 7.8 percent, compared with the 26 percent drop registered in the first quarter of the year. The two combined brought the decline in the first six months of the year to 17 percent.

Ford said earnings in the quarter totaled $166.4 million, or $1.54 a share, down from $180.4 million, $1.66 a share, in the year-earlier period. Revenue edged up to $3.91 billion from $3.89 billion.

For the first half, net fell to $290.2 million, $2.69 a share, from $348.1 million, $3.20 a share, as revenue slipped 2 percent to $7.31 billion from $7.48 billion.

AMP

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	60.4	55.9
Per Share	0.57	0.50
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	117.2	104.8
Per Share	1.06	1.03

Anheuser-Busch

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	199.5	117.9
Profits (millions)	15.01	2.3
Per Share	0.67	0.11
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	384.5	381.6
Profits (millions)	28.7	12.62
Per Share	1.28	0.57

Armco Steel

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	406.7	460.6
Profits (millions)	19.18	35.24
Per Share	0.59	0.79
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	802.2	767.3
Profits (millions)	36.2	46.13
Per Share	1.11	1.44

Bell & Howell

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	71.6	71.9
Profits (millions)	3.35	3.29
Per Share	0.63	0.61
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	143.3	138.2
Profits (millions)	5.63	5.44
Per Share	1.04	1.01

Bendix Corp.

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	327.9	381.2
Profits (millions)	8.02	14.77
Per Share	0.55	0.99
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	994.0	1,114.9
Profits (millions)	18.47	36.76
Per Share	1.26	2.47

Borg-Warner

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	289.5	261.7
Profits (millions)	11.26	13.63
Per Share	0.58	0.69
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	566.1	540.1
Profits (millions)	21.68	25.14
Per Share	1.12	1.27

Chett Peabody

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	108.88	109.23
Profits (millions)	1.37	2.88
Per Share	0.14	0.29
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	220.11	213.90
Profits (millions)	4.86	6.82
Per Share	0.50	0.70

Combustion Engineering

First Half	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	415.7	370.0
Profits (millions)	13.88	12.41
Per Share	1.37	1.22

Delta Air Lines

Year to June 30	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	622.1	516.1
Profits (millions)	44.53	19.08
Per Share	2.33	2.05

Diamond Shamrock

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	146.1	143.1
Profits (millions)	9.16	8.33
Per Share (Diluted)	0.48	0.46
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	277.25	266.3
Profits (millions)	15.56	16.35
Per Share (Diluted)	0.78	0.84

Eastman Kodak

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	619.65	630.1
Profits (millions)	81.29	84.13
Per Share	0.51	0.53
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,239.1	1,199.7
Profits (millions)	163.89	180.8
Per Share	1.02	1.00

Eastern Gas & Fuel Assoc.

First Half	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	139.7	105.9
Profits (millions)	10.62	7.1
Per Share	1.08	0.73

Federal-Mogul

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	88.4	86.8
Profits (millions)	3.41	3.71
Per Share	0.60	0.65
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	139.7	133.2
Profits (millions)	6.30	7.16
Per Share	1.10	1.26

Flintkote Co.

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	90.0	93.8
Profits (millions)	3.28	4.04
Per Share	0.49	0.63
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	159.8	155.3
Profits (millions)	2.88	3.82
Per Share	0.34	0.51

Freeport Sulphur

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	54.3	47.3
Profits (millions)	3.89	8.15
Per Share	0.25	0.53
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	63.6	95.1
Profits (millions)	7.47	16.26
Per Share	0.48	1.05

Fruehauf*

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	113.4	131.1
Profits (millions)	3.85	7.15
Per Share	0.43	0.82
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	234.2	251.5
Profits (millions)	9.15	12.94
Per Share	1.04	1.49

* The company said sales and earnings falls in the first 1970 half were due to a strike in the trucking industry, start-up expenses at two new facilities, and the depressed state of the economy.

General Cable

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	103.6	92.6
Profits (millions)	4.4	3.65
Per Share	0.33	0.27
First Half	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	197.9	179.5
Profits (millions)	7.82	6.76
Per Share	0.58	0.50

Howmet Corp.*

First Half	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	121.5	113.7
Profits (millions)	6.75	9.06
Per Share	0.71	0.96

* 1970 net is after an extraordinary loss from sale of aerosystems division of $3.67 million or 32 cents a share

Inland Steel

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	302.3	316.5
Profits (millions)	15.97	17.81
Per Share	0.83	0.94
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	618.7	600.9
Profits (millions)	30.23	34.88
Per Share	1.57	1.84

Interstate Brands

First Half	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	136.5	130.4
Profits (millions)	2.38	2.33
Per Share	1.02	1.02

Kimberly-Clark

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	217.0	204.0
Profits (millions)	11.0	11.8
Per Share	0.47	0.57
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	448.0	419.0
Profits (millions)	26.2	25.8
Per Share	1.13	1.26

Lone Star Cement

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	72.6	71.1
Profits (millions)	5.96	6.41
Per Share	0.62	0.68
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	121.7	115.4
Profits (millions)	5.68	7.37
Per Share	0.57	0.75

Ludlow Corp.*

First Half	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	72.75	81.98
Profits (millions)	1.72	3.3
Per Share	0.48	1.02

* Figures for 1970 do not include an extraordinary loss of $0.88 million or 30 cents a share, resulting from discontinuance of certain operations.

Mead Corp.

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	288.0	281.4
Profits (millions)	4.56	10.18
Per Share	0.15	0.51
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	569.9	502.1
Profits (millions)	9.13	18.91
Per Share	0.30	0.93

National Lead

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	247.5	255.1
Profits (millions)	11.73	14.36
Per Share	0.49	0.61
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	475.8	456.2
Profits (millions)	21.7	27.07
Per Share	0.91	1.14

North American Philips

First Half	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	273.8	268.5
Profits (millions)	6.94	10.11
Per Share	0.79	1.15

Questor Corp.*

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	71.3	66.2
Profits (millions)	2.82	4.08
Per Share	0.29	0.41
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	133.6	121.3
Profits (millions)	3.95	6.85
Per Share	0.40	0.68

* 1970 net excludes an extraordinary loss of $1.08 million or 11 cents a share from write offs and discontinuance of certain operations. 1969 figures exclude an extraordinary gain of $5.03 million or 58 cents a share from net gain in sale of stock.

Signode Corp.

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	54.4	47.1
Profits (millions)	3.43	3.21
Per Share	0.80	0.76
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	102.8	93.2
Profits (millions)	6.03	5.85
Per Share	1.41	1.38

Standard Brands

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	277.2	257.3
Profits (millions)	8.83	8.4
Per Share	0.66	0.63
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	531.0	502.5
Profits (millions)	17.46	16.45
Per Share	1.31	1.25

Stauffer Chemical

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	123.9	132.5
Profits (millions)	8.82	9.14
Per Share	0.90	0.92
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	250.2	262.6
Profits (millions)	17.17	18.11
Per Share	1.73	1.82

Sterling-Drug

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	139.1	129.8
Profits (millions)	11.33	10.2
Per Share	0.29	0.27
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	285.7	264.0
Profits (millions)	25.85	23.41
Per Share	0.67	0.61

Textron Inc.

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	401.88	402.1
Profits (millions)	16.61	18.61
Per Share	0.47	0.52
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	401.88	402.1
Profits (millions)	16.61	18.61
Per Share	0.47	0.52

Transcontinental Gas Pipe

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	97.9	87.8
Profits (millions)	10.21	8.69
Per Share	0.40	0.33

Union Electric

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	75.8	65.8
Profits (millions)	15.57	10.86
Per Share	0.52	0.36
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	149.1	131.5
Profits (millions)	28.66	20.71
Per Share	0.94	0.69

Uniroyal Inc.*

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	436.7	427.8
Profits (millions)	13.17	17.36
Per Share	0.46	0.62
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	817.5	796.8
Profits (millions)	22.71	29.89
Per Share	0.78	1.06

* Uniroyal said declines in chemical and plastic profits, due to auto cutbacks, more than offset gains in tire and international operations. The firm also cited higher interest costs and working capital needs.

Western Union Corp.

First Half	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	206.2	192.4
Profits (millions)	15.3	13.5
Per Share	1.53	1.51

White Motor

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	218.2	259.4
Profits (millions)	—1.09	8.39
Per Share	—0.21	1.29
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	442.8	508.9
Profits (millions)	—0.53	15.01
Per Share	—0.16	2.30

Witco Chemical*

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	59.0	63.2
Profits (millions)	2.88	3.74
Per Share	0.53	0.52
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	117.1	120.45
Profits (millions)	5.23	5.0
Per Share	0.97	0.95

* First half per share excludes an extraordinary charge of $0.95 in 1969.

Vietnam, Mideast Peace Hopes

Prices on Big Board Rise, Drop Back, Then Recover

NEW YORK, July 23.—The New York Stock Exchange responded quickly today to news of a possible peace settlement in Vietnam, but prices fell when these hopes were dashed, and rose again on news raising the prospect of peace in the Middle East.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials closed up 8.01 at 732.68, a gain of 1.10 percent on the session.

Volume on the Big Board totaled 12.46 million shares, the identical level to that set yesterday.

The NYSE index closed the day up by 0.53 at 42.38, and Standard & Poor's 500 lifted 0.97 to finish at 78.00. Advances on the Big Board led declines by 865 to 420.

The final rise came in the last half-hour on a report that President Nasser of Egypt had accepted the U.S. formula for renewed peace talks in the Arab war against Israel.

The final upswing reversed a one-point loss half an hour before the end of trading into a material gain. The Dow Jones industrial average and also the price of bonds went up on the Mideast news.

The early rally was the second in two days on hopes for progress in the Paris peace talks.

Oils with interests in the Middle East were prime beneficiaries of the late rally. Occidental Pete gained 1 7/8 to 16 1/8, Jersey Standard 1 1/4 to 59 7/8, California Standard 1 5/8 to 44, Indiana Standard 7/8 to 46, Sohio 1 5/8 to 64 3/4, and Atlantic Richfield 1 1/2 to 58 1/2.

During the morning rally—initiated by a report that Hanoi and the Viet Cong want further negotiations on their coalition government proposal—the Dow Jones industrial average was up by 4 1/2 at the peak of the upswing. That rally faded after a news report that the Viet Cong and Hanoi position had not really changed.

Eastman Kodak, the day's volume leader, had been trading near its low of the session—64—before the late rally. It closed at 65 1/2, off only 2 points. Analysts attributed the stock's early decline to its report of lower second-quarter earnings.

Among other blue chips, General Electric gained 1 3/8 to 76, Du Pont 3 1/4 to 122 3/8, F.W. Woolworth 1 to 32 3/8, Sears 1 1/4 to 61 1/2, American Telephone 7/8 to 45 3/8.

Burroughs gained 1 3/4 to 95 1/4, IBM 3 to 257, American Research 2 to 40 7/8, Walt Disney 2 1/8 to 119 3/4, Avon 2 3/4 to 69, Memorex 1 1/4 to 56 3/4, University Computing 1 1/2 to 22, and Control Data 1 to 30 7/8.

Sears gained 1 1/4 to 61 1/2, Marcor 7/8 to 22 7/8, Kresge 1 3/8 to 40 1/2.

Allied Chemical was up 1 to 19 3/8, and Dow Chemical gained 3/4 to 69 1/4.

Among utilities, Houston Lighting gained 1 3/4 to 41 3/4. Consolidated Edison closed at its low of the session at 23 1/4, off 5/8.

Profits Jump At GM's Opel

RUESSELSHEIM, West Germany, July 23 (AP).—Adam Opel Co., wholly-owned West German subsidiary of General Motors Corp., today reported that its net profit for 1969 soared 68 percent above the previous year.

The company declared net profits of 419.19 million marks ($114.53 million) for 1969—up from 249.52 million marks ($68.19 million) in 1968.

Chairman L. Ralph Mason said almost the entire profit was paid to GM as a dividend on the company's stock. He said that in 1970 profit is expected to increase 3.5 to 4 percent.

Mr. Mason said the company anticipates sales of about 5.1 billion marks ($1.39 billion) this year compared with 4.85 billion marks in 1969 and 3.82 billion marks in 1968.

Motor vehicle production at Opel is estimated at 830,000 this year, he said. In 1969 output was a record 801,205 units, compared with 656,719 vehicles in 1968.

The company chairman noted that last year's output rose by 22 percent from 1968, compared with the average 16 percent rise of other German motor manufacturers, while Opel's share of Germany's motor production rose to 22.2 percent, against 21.1 in 1968.

Reporting on the first half of 1970, Mr. Mason said domestic sales rose 24 percent, but exports decreased by 13 percent to 188,937 units, bringing Opel's export share down to 45.3 percent from 54.1 percent.

Mr. Mason attributed this drop in exports to last October's revaluation of the mark, and said this was accentuated in France by the earlier devaluation of the franc. Opel had decided to cut its prices in France by six percent in order to stimulate sales there, he said.

Mitsubishi Plans Joint U.K. Firm

TOKYO, July 23 (Reuters).—Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha said today it will establish a new firm in Britain later this year to streamline exports of British woolen textiles to Japan. But it gave no financial details.

Mitsubishi said the new firm would be formed jointly with Million Tex, a Japanese woolen textile firm.

Japan's imports of woolen textiles from Europe reached 7.11 million square meters last year, of which British products accounted for nearly 80 percent.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
20¼	9	Nat Genl .20	278	13	13½	13	13½	+ ½
24½	14	NatGyps 1.05	197	16¾	17	16¼	16½	— ⅜
9¼	4⅛	Nat Indust	40	5⅛	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅜
13¼	7¾	NatInd pf.60	4	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
13⅜	8¾	NatInd pf1.25	14	11	11	10¾	10¾	— ¾
28	16	NatLead .85e	180	19¼	20	19¼	19¾	+ ½
29½	21½	Nat Presto 1	7	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ¼
20	13⅛	NatSvcIn .60	1	14	14	14	14	—
40⅞	26	Nat Stand .75	7	30¼	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅜
30	21⅛	NatStarch .60	1	23½	23½	23½	23½	
44¾	32½	Nat Steel 2.50	52	35½	35⅞	35¼	35¼	— ⅝
13⅝	11	Nat Tea .80	26	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
15⅝	9⅛	NatUnEl .90	15	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
65¼	13⅛	Natomas .25	445	28⅞	29⅞	28⅝	29	+ ⅞
27¼	10½	Neptune .74	69	11¼	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¼
43⅝	29	Nev Pow 1.16	10	31⅞	32	31½	32	+ ½
28	14⅛	Newberry 1	11	16	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
23½	18¾	NEngEl 1.48	36	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
35⅞	30	NEngTT 2.36	20	30¾	31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ¼
37⅛	21½	Newmnt 1.04	69	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27¾	— ⅛
114½	79⅝	Newmt pf4.50	3	89	90	89	90	+1¾
25¼	12⅞	NYHond .30e	20	19¾	20¾	19¾	20¾	+1¾
32¼	26⅛	NYStEG 2.08	87	27⅞	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
17⅞	13⅞	Niag MP 1.10	444	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	— ¼
80¼	70	NiagM pf6.10	z10	74	74	74	74	
64½	55½	NiagM pf4.85	z50	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	
56	48	NiagM pf4.10	z50	48½	48½	48½	48½	— ½
53½	43	NiagM pf3.90	z100	46	46	46	46	
49½	41	NiagM pf3.60	z200	44	45	44	45	+1
20⅞	13¼	Niag Shr .82e	9	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
85⅞	55½	NorfolkWst 4	41	63¾	63⅞	63½	63⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	8½	Norfla Cp 1	33	12⅜	12½	11¾	12	— ⅝
20⅝	12½	NorrisInd .80	11	14⅜	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	.....
21¼	14½	NoAmCar 1	10	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
22	11	NAmCoal .60	5	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
54¾	18	NorAmPhil 1	127	22½	23½	22½	23½	+ ⅞
23⅝	15¼	NoAmRk 1.20	119	15⅞	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	— ⅜
62¼	47½	NoARk pf4.75	3	49	49½	48⅞	49½	+ ½
20⅜	13¾	NoARk pf1.35	7	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
15⅞	12¾	Noeast Ut .94	66	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
11½	10	NorCenGs .60	26	10¾	10⅞	10½	10¾	— ¼
32¾	26⅛	NoIllGas 1.72	27	29⅞	30	29¼	29¼	— ¾
30¼	23½	NorInPS 1.20	391	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ½
49¾	39¾	NoNGas 2.60	41	46½	47	46½	46½	— ⅜
105½	98⅝	NoNG pf8.48	z30	101½	101½	101½	101½	
26½	21¾	NoStaPw 1.70	40	23⅛	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
94	81	NoStaPw pf 7	z10	83½	83½	83½	83½	
54½	49	NSPw pf4.10	z10	50	50	50	50	— ¾
18⅞	10	Nthgate .25e	8	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
35¾	15¾	Northrop 1	33	18⅜	18¾	17¾	18	— ⅜
56	19½	Northp pf1.45	3	21	21	21	21	
29	14⅝	Nwst Airl .45	116	16	16⅜	15¾	16¼	+ ¼
36¾	27	NwtBanc 1.20	25	30½	31	30½	31	+ ½
17⅛	8⅝	Nwst Ind	63	12⅛	12⅜	12	12¼	
60	42¼	NwtInd pfA5	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅜
59⅞	44⅛	NwtInd pfC5	6	49¼	50	49¼	50	+ ¼
49⅞	36⅛	Nwstn pf4.20	8	42¾	42¾	42⅛	42½	— ¼
75¼	57¼	NwstnStlW 2	7	65¼	65⅞	65¼	65⅞	+ ⅜
46⅞	28½	NortSim .99t	59	33	34⅝	33	34⅝	+1⅞
43¾	27⅝	NoSim pf1.60	5	36¼	36¾	36¼	36⅝	+ ½
18⅝	8¼	NVF Co	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
		O						
13⅝	6⅝	Oak Elect .32	1	7½	7½	7½	7½	
27⅜	16	Oakite Pd .80	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
26⅝	13⅛	Occid Pet 1b	2107	14⅛	17	14	16⅛	+1⅞
80	42	OccidPet pf 4	14	47	51	47	51	+4
79½	41⅜	OccidP pf3.60	131	43¾	53	43¾	49	+5½
43½	23⅝	OccidP pf2.16	6	25½	27⅜	25½	27⅜	+1⅞
20½	6⅝	OgdenCp .20p	25	8¼	8⅜	8	8	— ¼
25	19¾	OhioEdis 1.54	50	21	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
24	18	Okla GE 1.16	42	22	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ½
19½	16¼	OklaNGs 1.12	4	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½	
22¼	13⅞	Olin Corp .88	93	15½	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	11½	Omarkin .49t	58	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
20½	12¼	OneidaLt .70	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
18½	12⅛	Opelika 1	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	OrangeR 1.20	9	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ¼
55⅛	42⅛	Otis Elev 2	186	43¼	43½	42⅞	43⅛	
27⅛	12⅝	Outbd Mar 1	46	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14¾	
17¾	10	Outlet Co .65	16	11⅞	11⅞	11	11	— ⅜
23½	16¾	Over Trans 1	10	22	22⅞	21¾	22⅞	+1⅛
100½	60¾	OwensCg 1.40	13	71	71	70½	71	
37½	31½	Owens Cg wi	1	36	36	36	36	— ¾
63½	38	OwensIll 1.35	58	40⅝	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝	+ ¾
107	69	OwenIl pf4.75	8	79	81	79	81	+3½
68	62	OwensIll pf 4	1	64	64	64	64	
16	11	OxfdIndA .60	5	11¼	11½	11	11½	+ ⅜
		P						
34	22½	PacGEl 1.50	89	27¼	27½	27	27¼	+ ¼
17½	11¼	PacInExp .80	39	13¾	13¾	13	13	— ⅜
27½	20¼	PacLtg 1.60	19	21¾	22⅜	21¾	22⅛	
30	15¼	Pac Pet .25g	168	20⅞	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	+ ⅝
20⅜	16⅞	PacPwL 1.28	67	17	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
27¼	14	Pac Swt Air	12	15¾	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
20⅜	16¾	PacT&T 1.20	15	18⅜	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
91¼	75¾	PacT&T pf 6	z250	83⅛	84	83⅛	84	+ ⅞
20⅛	7	PalmBch .25	18	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
16¼	7⅛	PanASul .40e	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
14¼	8	PanAm WAir	132	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
40½	31⅞	Panh EP 1.60	133	39⅜	39⅞	39⅜	39½	+ ⅛
34¼	22¾	Paprcrft .50b	3	26¾	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	
21¼	10	Pargas .80	13	12⅝	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
35⅝	13	ParkeDav .60	306	17	17⅝	16¾	17⅝	+1
50¼	29½	ParkHan 1.50	3	32⅛	32⅛	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
23⅛	13¾	Park Pen .80	3	16	16	15¾	16	
34⅞	5⅝	Penn Cent	492	6⅝	6¾	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
19¾	8	PennDix .15p	16	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	10½	Penn Fruit	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	
81⅝	37⅜	Penney JC 1	1045	40⅞	42⅛	40⅞	41⅜	+ ½
64⅛	37½	Pa Co pf4.62	13	45⅜	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	+ ⅜
27⅛	20⅛	PaPwLt 1.60	41	21¾	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
106	97½	PaPL pf 8.60	z420	102	103	102	103	+ ¾
65¾	55	PaPL pf 4.50	z30	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	
63	50¼	PaPL pf 4.40	z50	54¼	55	54¼	55	+1
36½	17⅛	Pennwt 1.20a	150	21	21¼	20½	20¾	
57	35½	Penwlt pf2.50	8	37½	38	37½	38	+1
78¼	17½	Penwlt pf1.25	17	20½	20½	20	20	— ⅞
36	15⅛	PennzUn .80	78	19⅝	20¼	19⅛	20¼	+ ½
51½	23	PenzU pf1.33	21	27½	29	27	29	+ ¾
22½	17	PeopDrg 1.10	4	19	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
36½	28	PeopGas 1.96	40	31⅝	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	
55½	38	PepsiCo 1	44	47⅜	48⅛	47⅜	47¾	+ ⅛
16¼	5	Perfect Film	6	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
46⅝	17¾	Perkin Elm	45	24	24½	23¼	24⅛	— ⅜
41⅞	27½	Pet Inc 1.20	25	31⅞	33¼	31⅞	33¼	+1¾
29	21½	PetePaul 1.20	3	23½	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
44⅞	28¾	Petrolane .90	80	31⅞	33	31⅞	33	+1½
22¾	14⅝	Petrim 1.53e	14	17½	17½	17	17¼	— ½
37⅞	26¾	Pfizer .60	514	32¼	32⅞	31⅞	32⅞	+ ¾
56½	35¾	Phelps D 2.10	1087	43⅝	44	43	44	
24⅞	19⅝	Phila El 1.64	90	21⅛	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+ ¼
98	85	PhilaEl pf 7	z90	87	87	87	87	—1
66	56	PhilEl pf4.68	z70	58	58	58	58	
63	51½	PhilEl pf4.40	z150	55	55½	54¾	55¼	+ ½
54	46⅛	PhilEl pf3.80	z10	47½	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	28	Philip Morr 1	248	37¾	38¼	37⅞	38⅛	— ⅛
55	50	PhilMor pf 4	z100	54	54	54	54	
25⅛	8	Philip Ind .16	75	10¾	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
30½	14	Phil Ind pf 1	2	16	16	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
29⅛	20	Phill Pet 1.30	493	27½	28	27½	28	+ ½
20½	9⅝	PhilVanH .40	10	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	
20⅜	16⅛	PiedNGs 1.20	26	16¾	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
69¼	44½	Pillsbury 1.36	29	44½	45⅝	44½	45⅝	+1
16¼	11	PionNGas .80	18	12¼	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ¼
41⅞	20⅞	PitneyBw .68	114	23¼	23¼	23	23⅛	— ½
32⅝	24½	Pittston .50	382	29½	30⅜	29½	30⅜	+ ⅜
53¼	13⅝	Plan Resrch	57	16¼	16½	15¾	16½	+ ½
3	2½	Plessey .12	2458	3	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
		Plessey fn.12	53	2¾	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	
85	55	PloughInc .68	8	68¼	69¼	68¾	69¼	+1
130¾	57	Polaroid .32	698	57⅝	63¼	57½	59¾	+2⅛
17⅜	13½	Portec 1.20	2	14⅜	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
69¼	63	Porter pf5.50	z200	63½	63½	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅞
21¼	16⅞	PortG El 1.30	20	17¾	17¾	17¼	17½	— ¼
39¾	23⅛	PotlatchF 1	26	25½	26½	25½	26½	+1⅛
14⅞	12	Potom El .80	110	13½	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
52	49	Pot El pf4.50						
39	31	Pot El pf2.44	1	35	35	35	35	
37¼	21½	PPG Ind 1.40	57	27	27	25¾	25¾	—1
19⅝	11¾	Premin pf.90	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
55	40⅛	ProctGm 1.40	108	53⅝	54¼	52⅞	52⅞	— ¾
20¼	6¾	ProdRsch .10	6	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
22⅞	17⅛	PubSCol 1.12	45	19¾	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
27⅜	20⅝	PSvcEG 1.64	123	22⅞	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
68	58½	PSEG pf5.05	z50	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	— ¾
20⅝	18	PSEG pf1.40	4	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
41⅝	32¼	PubSvIn 2.08	21	38⅞	39½	38⅞	39½	+1⅜
49½	41½	PSInd pf3.50	z50	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
15	12⅝	PSInd pf1.08	z200	13¾	14	13¾	14	+ ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	PublkInd .45f	12	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
23¼	17⅛	PuebloInt .28	7	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
18⅝	13¼	PR Cem 1.10	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
33	24¾	PugS PL 1.76	16	26⅞	27	26⅞	26⅞	
48¼	34	Pullman 2.80	13	35⅝	36	35⅝	35½	
24	10⅝	PurexCp .84b	92	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
30	17¾	Purex pf1.35	1	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ¾
71⅜	42	Purolatr 1.60	34	48	48½	48	48½	+ ½
		Q						
47¾	34½	Quak Oat .94	21	39¾	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	— ¼
27½	20⅛	QuakStOil .80	17	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
20⅝	9⅞	Questor .50	10	10⅜	10⅞	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
		R						
30⅝	20½	RalstonP .70	106	22¼	22⅜	21¾	22⅛	— ⅜
42¾	29½	RalstP pf1.20	5	31⅝	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	—1½
29¼	12⅛	Ramada .24b	96	15¾	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
26⅝	10	Ranco Inc .92	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
21⅝	7⅛	RapidAm .75	181	9½	9⅞	9⅜	9½	
62¼	28¼	RapA pf2.25	1	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ½
54⅝	19½	Raybstos 1.50	4	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
16¼	6⅛	Raymint .20p	24	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7	
33⅝	16⅛	Raytheon .60	125	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
34⅝	18⅛	RCA 1	573	20	21	19⅞	20⅞	+ ⅞
81	52½	RCA cv pf 4	47	54½	56	54½	56	+1½
16½	4¼	Reading Co	17	5¾	6	5½	5¾	+ ¼
14¼	3¾	Reading 2 pf	9	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+ ½
27⅞	9½	RdgBates .25	35	14½	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
37	10¼	Redman .15e	125	15⅞	16⅜	15½	16⅛	+ ⅝
13¼	7⅝	ReichCh .50	7	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	7½	ReliabStr .60	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
29⅝	15⅝	Relian El .70	16	19½	19½	19	19	— ⅜
52	28	Relian pf1.60	2	34½	34½	34½	34½	
27¾	8⅝	Republic Cp	123	9½	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅜
37⅝	28¼	RepubStl 2.50	31	29⅝	30	29⅝	29¾	
22¾	14½	Revco DS .20	25	18½	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
27	17	RevereC 1.50	17	18⅜	18½	18⅛	18⅜	
74⅝	46½	Revlon 1	207	60⅛	61⅜	59⅝	61⅛	+ ¾
39¾	25¼	Rex Chn 1.50	5	26½	26½	26⅛	26¼	— ½
46⅝	34⅝	Reyn Ind 2.40	308	41	41⅞	40¾	41⅞	+ ⅞
51⅝	34	ReyInd pf2.25	90	40¾	42¼	40½	42¼	+1½
37	22½	ReynMet 1.10	99	24⅛	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
83¼	60	ReyM pf4.50	4	63¼	63½	63⅛	63½	+ ⅛
34½	29⅝	ReyM pf2.37	1	30	30	30	30	+ ⅜
32⅝	24⅛	Rheingold .20	56	30⅝	31⅞	30⅝	31⅝	+ ⅞
21⅞	11¼	Richrdson .80	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
64⅞	46⅛	RichMerr .90	16	49¾	50⅛	49⅝	50	
22	14½	Riegel Pap 1	15	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
15½	10	RiegelTxt .80	2	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
13¾	8⅝	RioGrand .60	13	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	8⅛	RioGrn pf.80	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
32¾	14¾	Rite Aid .22	24	21⅜	22	21⅜	21¾	+½
31¼	17	RivianaF .90	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	
7⅝	4⅝	RoanSel 1.23e	338	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅝	
37⅝	18¾	RobshCon .70	25	19½	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
26	15⅛	RobrtnH 1.10	5	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
39⅜	24½	RobinsAH .40	24	24⅝	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
27½	22	RochGs 1.20b	6	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
39¾	31½	Roch Tel 1.20	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ¼
31½	18¾	RockMfg 1ood	19	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
85¼	55½	RohmH 1.60b	28	58	59	58	58¼	+ ¼
26½	14¼	Rohr Cp .80	32	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
40⅜	19⅞	RollinsInc .20	13	24	24¼	23½	24	
11¾	5½	Ronson .40	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
29½	15¼	Roper Cp 1	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
30⅞	18⅝	RorerAm .70	163	23½	24	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅜
18¼	11½	RoyCCola .54	14	13⅛	13½	13	13¼	+ ½
40⅞	31⅛	RoyDut 1.03e	240	39⅛	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+ ½
		RoyD fn1.03e	56	37⅜	37½	37⅜	37½	
12⅞	4⅝	Royal Ind	10	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
22¼	10½	RTE Corp .24	4	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ¼
45½	36¾	Rubrmd 1.04	1	42	42	42	42	— ¼
14⅜	4¾	Rucker Co	12	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ¼
17⅞	9⅛	RussTogs .60	17	10	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
46¾	28⅛	RyderSys .50	52	32¼	32⅝	32⅛	32¼	+ ⅛
		S						
29¼	22⅛	Safeway 1.10	200	28⅜	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
38⅞	23⅝	StJoeMin 2	34	24⅞	24⅝	23⅞	24¼	+ ¼
16¾	13	StJosLP 1.04	4	14	14	14	14	
44½	29½	StLSanF 2.40	11	33¾	34	33⅝	33⅝	
36¾	28¼	StRegisP 1.60	84	33	33¼	32⅞	33	
24⅞	17	SanDGas 1.08	38	20½	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅜
29⅞	7⅛	Sanders .07p	51	9½	10⅛	9½	10	+ ½
39⅞	9⅛	Sangamo .40	11	11⅜	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
26¼	17¾	SaFeInd 1.60	148	19½	20	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅜
9½	6⅞	SFe Ind pf.50	12	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
32⅞	12⅝	SanFeInt .30	46	17⅜	18¼	17⅛	18	
17⅝	7½	SarWelSci .50	14	9	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ½
18⅝	14½	SavanhE 1.12	5	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅜
59	36⅝	Schaefer Cp	12	42¼	43	42¼	43	+ ¾
25	19¾	Schenley 1.40	24	21⅛	21½	21¼	21¼	
22¼	17½	Schenl pf1.40	46	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ¼
63⅝	46	Schering .80	52	56⅞	57⅞	56¾	57½	+ ⅞
7¼	4	Schick	8	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
85	56	SchlitzBr 1.40	12	67½	69½	67½	69½	+2½
88⅜	51¾	Schlmbr 1.40	34	70½	72⅜	70½	72	+2
14⅝	2½	Scient Resrc	72	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
22⅞	4⅝	SciRes pf.41k	12	6⅛	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
24¾	11⅛	SCM Cp .60b	56	13½	13¾	13¼	13½	
18	11½	SCOA Ind .60	5	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
29¼	14⅝	ScotLadF .56	7	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ½
16⅛	10⅛	ScottFetz .80	4	11	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
22½	10¼	ScottFore .60	2	11½	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ½
35	22¾	Scott Paper 1	257	24¼	25½	24	25¼	+ ¾
45¾	25⅞	ScovillM 1.40	9	31	32⅝	31	32⅝	+2⅛
58½	36⅛	Scovill pf2.50	4	40¼	41¾	40¼	41¾	+2¾
14⅜	6¼	ScrewBl .25e	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Scud DuoVst	32	5⅜	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
8¼	6¾	Scuddr pf.54e	10	7⅝	7½	7¾	7⅝	+ ⅛
40⅜	22¼	SbCLInd 2.20	25	26¼	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
16	4½	SbdWorld Air	65	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅜
29¼	10	Seagrve .50b	7	13½	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
45½	33⅝	Searl GD 1.30	12	41½	41⅝	41	41⅝	
69⅜	51	SearsR 1.20a	155	60	61½	60	61½	+1¼
26⅛	11⅛	Seatrain Line	57	17⅜	17⅝	17	17⅜	+ ¼
25	11	SEDCO .08	17	13	13¾	13	13¼	+ ⅜
7⅛	2½	Selion Inc	10	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½	
31¾	12	Servmat .50b	31	13⅛	13¼	13	13¼	
46⅛	35⅛	Shell Oil 2.40	297	42	43¼	42	42½	— ¾
25	11	ShellerGl .80	20	13	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅜
21¾	15	ShellGl pf1.40	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
27	16	ShellGl pf1.35	6	18	18	17¾	17⅝	— ¼
48⅞	26	SherwnWm 2	103	30¼	30⅝	29⅞	30½	+ ¼
90	56½	SherW pf4.40	z10	61	61	61	61	+ ½
42½	17¼	Shulton .80b	126	21¼	21⅝	18½	18¾	—2¾
13	5¼	Siegel HI	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
20	14⅛	SierraPac .80	59	14¾	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	SignalCo 1.20	140	16	16⅜	15½	16⅛	
50¼	28½	Signal pf2.20	8	32½	33	32¼	32½	+ ¼
43	25⅝	Signode 1.70	54	29	30½	29	30½	+1¼
11⅛	3⅞	Simm Precis	6	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
50½	39	Simmn 1.40a	5	45¾	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
90½	62½	SimpPat .80b	24	76¼	76½	76	76½	+ ¼
85¾	53¼	SingerCo 2.40	82	54⅞	54⅞	54½	54⅞	— ⅜
110	69	Singer pf3.50	5	71¼	71¼	70	70	—1
37⅝	29⅝	Skelly Oil 1	35	35½	36	35⅛	35¼	+ ¼
41⅞	12⅜	Skil Corp .90	8	15⅛	15⅛	14¾	15	+ ⅛
30⅜	13⅝	Skyline .76	148	21½	22⅜	21½	22¼	+1
44½	25½	SmithAO 1.40	4	30¾	31¼	30¾	31¼	+¼
41¼	12	Smith Intl .40	18	15⅜	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ¼
55¼	37⅛	Smith KF 2	2128	45¼	45⅝	42	43⅝	—1⅞
15⅝	8⅞	SolaBasic .50	8	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
14	4¼	Sonesta	54	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
31⅜	20½	Soo Line 2e	8	23	23½	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
35½	30	SC EG pf2.50	4	31¼	31¼	30½	30½	— ½
25⅝	21⅛	SoJerInd 1.52	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ¼
43⅝	18¾	Southdwn Inc	13	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅜
36½	19¼	Soutdn pf1.80	3	21½	21½	21½	21½	
15⅛	12¾	SoeastPS 1.08	9	13⅛	13⅛	12¾	13	— ¼
33	23	SouCalE 1.50	106	26¼	27	26¾	26⅞	+ ¼
28⅞	19	South Co 1.20	206	22⅜	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	
33⅞	26	SouInGE 1.70	3	29	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
50⅝	37⅞	SouNGas 1.40	81	46¾	48⅛	46¾	48	+1¼
36¾	21¾	Sou Pac 1.80	1167	26⅛	26½	25¾	26⅜	— ⅛
50⅝	40	Southrn Ry 3	29	47	47½	47	47½	+ ½
14⅝	12⅛	Sou Ry pf 1	1	13	13	13	13	
26	12	SwtAirm .37t	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
12½	9⅛	Swest PS .70	27	10⅞	11¼	10⅞	11	
20¾	6½	Spartans .45e	69	7	7	6¾	7	
21¾	6¾	SpartanA .60	11	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
12	7	Sparton .40	7	9	9	9	9	+ ⅜
59¾	32½	Sperry Hut 1	15	37½	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ⅜
83	49	Sperry H pf 3	1	55	55	55	55	
40¾	24¼	SperryR .37e	283	26⅛	26½	25¾	26½	+ ⅜
26⅝	10	Sprague .40	12	10⅞	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜
17	13	SpringsMill 1	1	14	14	14	14	
23¼	7⅞	SquareD .80a	32	8⅝	19⅛	18⅞	19	
67⅞	50¾	Squibb B 1.50	102	61¼	61¾	60¼	61¾	+1⅜
68	51½	SquibbB pf 2	4	60¼	61¼	60¼	61	+1¼
39¼	29	StaleyMf 1.40	4	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
54½	38½	StBrands 1.60	51	41¼	42	41	41	— ½
55	47½	StdBrd pf3.50	z10	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¼	— ½
37¼	22⅜	StBrPaint .36	18	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ⅜
17	8½	Std Intl .24b	14	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
13¾	6	Std Kollsman	22	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
53⅝	38	StOilCal 2.80	632	42¼	44½	42¼	44	+1⅝
48⅞	35	StOilInd 2.30	184	45	46	45	46	+ ⅞
63⅛	49	StOilNJ 1.80e	572	58½	59⅞	58⅝	59⅞	+1¼
85	51	StdOilOh 2.70	103	64	65½	63¾	64¾	+1⅜
10¾	4⅛	St Packaging	64	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
14¼	5⅛	Std-Press .22	30	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	6¾	StPrudent .66	58	6¾	7⅛	6½	7	+ ¼
25⅜	16	StdPrud pf.10	11	16½	17	16½	17½	+1½
49	37¼	StanWks 1.40	5	40½	40½	40½	40⅝	+ ½
16¾	8	Stanray .60	12	9⅞	10	9½	9½	— ¼
18½	14⅝	Starrett .80	1	15	15	15	15	— ⅜
34¼	25⅜	StauffCh 1.80	65	27⅞	28⅞	27¾	28⅞	+1
35¾	26	StaufC pf1.80	2	30	30	29½	29½	— ¼
12	6⅝	SterchiBr .48	15	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
43¾	27½	SterlDrug .75	435	31¾	32¼	30⅞	32⅛	— ⅛
80	52½	SterlD pf1.50	2	60	60	60	60	—3
44⅞	26	StevensJ 2.40	12	29¼	29¾	29¼	29⅝	+ ½
36	22⅛	StewWar 1.80	8	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
27⅞	15⅛	Stoke VanC 1	13	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
36	25	StoneW 1.90	9	29½	29⅞	29¼	29½	— ½
13⅝	7⅞	StoneCont .36	2	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
30¾	14	StorerBrd .50	5	17⅜	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅜
47	35¼	StudeWorth 1	54	45⅛	45¾	45	45¾	+ ⅜
76	67½	Stu Wor pfB5	1	73	73	73	73	+1½
35½	25¾	StuW pfA1.40	19	34⅞	35¼	34⅞	35	
17⅞	10⅛	SuburbCo .68	19	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
33¾	23	Sub.Prop 1.60	10	25⅝	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
14¾	11	SuCrest .80	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
33½	14⅜	SunChem .40	18	17	17¼	16⅞	17¼	
49⅞	38¼	Sun Oil 1b	44	41½	42	41¼	42	+ ⅜
39⅞	30⅝	Sun Oil pf2.25	30	34½	34¾	34¼	34⅝	— ½
27	15	Sunbeam .80	32	18	18¼	18	18	— ¼
30¾	12⅛	Sundstrnd .80	112	15	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
48	25	Sundst pf3.50	12	38	38	37¾	37¾	— ¼
c18⅝	8⅝	SunshM .52b	6	11¾	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
25	17⅜	Sup Valu 1.10	8	19¼	19¼	9	9¼	
30	16	SupmkGn .40	49	20	20⅞	20	20¾	+ ½
7	4¾	SurvyFd .55e	23	5	5¼	5	5¼	+C
19	12⅛	Swank .60a	10	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
32⅞	22½	Swift Co .60	72	26¾	27	26⅝	27	+ ¼
45	19½	SybronCp .60	21	23½	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ½
28⅝	8⅝	Systron Donn	8	9	9½	9	9½	+ ⅜
		T						
29¾	13⅞	Taft Brd .60	36	17⅝	18⅜	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
20⅜	12	TalcottN 1.10	29	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
38¼	6¾	Talley Ind	46	9⅛	9¼	8⅝	9	+ ¼
16⅞	9	Talley pf B1	24	11	11gncsxp⅜		10⅝	— ⅜
25	17¼	Tampa El .80	60	22	22	21¼	22	+ ¼
64½	30	Tandy Corp	53	37¾	39⅝	37¼	38⅝	+1⅜
23	11½	TappanCo .40	18	13⅞	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅜
7¾	2¾	TechMat .13t	2	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
55	28	Technicon Cp	24	30⅝	32	30⅝	32	+1½
74⅞	19½	Tektronix	113	26	26¾	25¾	26⅝	+1¼
40	13	Teledyn 1.09t	235	14⅛	14½	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
156	60¼	Teledy pf3.50	4	64¾	64¾	64¼	64¼	— ⅜
82¼	59⅝	Teledyne pf 6	1	61½	61½	61½	61½	—1½
25⅞	11	Telex Corp	712	13¾	13⅝	12⅞	13¾	+ ¼
23¼	15¾	Templeln .25	10	20½	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
24⅞	17½	Tenneco 1.32	223	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
90	66½	Tennec pf5.50	4	72¼	72½	72⅛	72½	
31½	24	Texaco 1.60	2131	29⅝	30¾	29⅝	30½	+ ⅞
32⅛	22⅛	TexETrn 1.40	254	31⅜	32⅜	31⅜	32⅜	+1⅛
37¾	26	TexGasT 1.48	33	31½	32⅞	31½	32⅞	+1⅜
37½	26	TexGs pf1.50	3	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
23¼	13¼	TexGSul .60	213	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
34¼	20½	Texas Ind 1b	13	23⅜	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
134½	63¾	TexasInst .80	266	67½	68⅛	66⅛	67½	— ⅞
55	34⅜	TexOilGs .05	225	46½	46⅝	46	46⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	13¼	TexPLd .45	7	15⅝	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅜
61	45⅞	Tex Util 1.80	159	53¾	54¼	53⅝	54¼	+ ⅜
26½	15⅛	Textron .90	105	19⅝	20¼	19⅛	20¼	+ ½
35½	25½	Textrn pf2.08	14	27⅛	27¼	27	27	— ½
26½	16½	Textrn pf1.40	10	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
14⅝	7	Thiokol .40	22	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
47¾	24½	ThomBet 1.04	5	29⅜	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ¼
21¼	12⅝	Thom Ind .40	1	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
21⅞	11¼	ThriftyDr .60	15	13⅜	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
30⅜	6⅛	TI Corp .40	93	18¼	19	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
17⅛	10½	TidewatM .40	5	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
43½	25½	TimeIn .90a	72	34¼	35¼	34⅛	35	+ ¾
40⅝	24¼	TimesMir .50	6	27⅛	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅝
32	25⅛	Timken 1.80	22	27⅜	27⅞	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
27⅝	12¾	Tish Rlty .40	13	18⅛	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅜
19½	8¼	TobinPkg .40	6	10¼	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
34	18¼	ToddShp 1.20	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
33	27½	cToledEd 1.72	14	31⅛	31½	31⅛	31½	+ ¼
22⅝	9¾	TootRoll .40b	19	11¾	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
67½	46½	Trane Co .90	58	52	52¾	52	52¾	+ ¾
36¾	9⅛	TransUn 1.16	82	24¼	25¾	24¼	25⅝	+1¾
24¼	9¾	Trans W Air	365	11½	11½	10¾	11⅛	— ½
26⅜	14¾	TrnWAir pf 2	10	18½	18½	18	18	— ½
13⅜	6⅛	TrnWFin .40t	1	8⅛	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
26¾	11⅝	Transmra .55	2142	12¾	12¾	11⅞	12¼	— ⅞
13	7¾	Transcon .10	50	8¾	9	8¾	9	+ ½
24½	4¾	Transctl Inv	102	5⅜	5½	5¼	5⅜	
7⅛	3¾	Transitron	17	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
38⅞	25	Travelers .80	44	29½	29⅝	29¼	29½	
48½	35	Travlers pf 2	3	39¾	40	39¾	40	+ ½
33⅞	21¼	TriCont 2.24e	43	25⅝	25⅞	25½	25⅝	— ¼
17¼	10⅝	TriangInd .80	9	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
38½	22¾	TRW Inc 1	322	29	30¼	29	30	+ ½
84	54	TRW pf4.50	5	65	68	65	68	+2
94	59	TRW pf4.40	45	73	74½	73	74½	+1½
225¼	150	TRW pfA4.25	1	175¼	175¼	175¼	175¼	+25¼
18	13½	Tucsn GE .72	22	16¾	16⅝	16½	16¾	+ ¼
20½	6	Twen Cent	118	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	6¼	Tyler Corp	2	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
		U						
28⅝	12½	UAL Inc 1	142	13⅝	14⅜	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅜
39⅛	22¼	UARCO 1.10	3	25¼	25¼	25	25	
27	19⅝	UGI Cp 1.20	78	22	22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
19¾	9½	UMC Ind .72	47	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	6½	Unarco .40	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	21¼	Unil NV .68	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
34½	23⅝	Un Camp 1	75	27½	29	27½	28¾	+1⅜
38⅞	29½	Un Carbide 2	250	36½	37¼	36½	37	+ ⅜
19½	4¼	Union Corp	9	5⅝	5½	5¼	5¼	
19¾	16⅜	Un Elec 1.28	52	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
39¾	23⅝	UnOilCal 1.60	194	29⅝	30½	29½	30½	+ ½
52¾	34⅞	UOCal pf2.50	54	40¾	40⅝	39¾	40½	+ ¼
47½	29¾	Un Pac Co 2	41	35⅝	36¼	35½	36⅛	+ ⅜
41	25½	UnionPacif 2	15	32⅛	32¾	32⅛	32⅝	+ ½
7⅞	6⅛	UnPac pf.40	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
50½	36⅝	Unionam 1.40	14	42¼	42⅝	42	42⅝	— ¼
20¼	12¼	Uniroyal .70	317	14⅝	14⅞	14	14½	+ ¼
106	91	Uniroyal pf 8	z100	94½	94½	94½	94½	+1
46⅞	21⅛	Unishops .40	291	26¼	26⅝	26	26⅝	— ⅜
40½	23⅜	UnitAirc 1.80	55	31	31¾	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	Un Brands	68	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅜
13¾	11½	UnBrd pf wi	3	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¼
12⅛	8	Unit Cp .92e	27	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
14⅞	5¾	Unit Fin Cal	31	6¾	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
10¾	4½	Unit Ind .20	14	5⅝	6½	5⅝	6½	+ ⅞
7¼	4⅝	UnitInd pf.42	1	5	5	5	5	+ ⅜
29⅞	17	Unit MM 1.30	36	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
20⅜	9½	Un Nuclr .92f	11	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅜	Unit Pk Min	4	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
35	22	USForS 3.44e	7	27	27	26¾	27	
30¼	17¾	US Frgt 1.40	34	20⅝	21	20¼	21	+ ⅜
62⅞	42⅛	USGypsm 3a	91	49	50	49	50	+ ½
35½	25	USGyp pf1.80	3	28¾	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ½
28	11⅝	US Indust .50	133	11⅞	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	
19	9⅝	US Lease .28	11	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅜
32⅝	21⅞	US PlyCh .84	305	25¾	26½	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅝
34	22	USPCh pf1.20	81	27	27½	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
24½	13⅞	US Shoe .80	15	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	20⅞	US Smelt 1b	11	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
39½	30	US Steel 2.40	148	30⅜	30¾	30¼	30½	+ ⅜
23¼	16½	USTobac 1.10	26	21	21⅜	20¾	21	+ ¼
25	14¾	Unit Util .92	147	16⅝	17½	16⅝	17⅛	+ ½
31⅛	18⅝	UnUtil pf1.25	5	20⅝	21½	20⅝	21½	+1½
30¾	21¼	UnvLeaf 1.50	8	23⅞	24¾	23⅞	24½	+1¼
36¾	21⅛	UnivOPd .80	68	24⅛	24⅞	24⅛	24¾	+ ⅜
99⅝	19¾Q	Univsty Cmp	407	20½	22⅜	20½	22	+1
59½	32⅝	Upjohn 1.60	68	42¾	43⅜	42⅜	43⅜	+ ⅜
21⅜	9⅝	Uris Bldg .40	54	11½	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ½
39⅛	21¾	USLIFE .50	109	25½	27¼	25½	26½	+1
40	20	USM Co 1.60	35	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
46¼	30	USM pf2.10	1	31	31	31	31	
21¾	17⅝	USM pf1.50	z240	18	18	18	18	
54¼	36½	UtahCons .60	101	43⅛	44	43⅛	44	+ ½
33⅞	26⅜	Utah PL 1.92	29	28	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
		V						
29⅛	9¾	Varian Asso	239	10⅜	10⅝	9⅝	10½	
40¼	22½	VCA Corp .40	45	26¼	26¾	26¼	26½	
26⅝	25½	VCA Co pf.80	7	26	26	26	26	+ ½
53	26⅝	Veeder 1.60	59	44	44¾	44	44¾	+1⅛
17¼	10	Vendo Co .60	2	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	
32¼	20½	VF Corp 1	26	27	27⅜	26¾	27	+ ½
31	10	VictComp .50	25	12⅞	13	12½	12½	— ¼
9½	3½	Villager	25	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
25¼	17⅜	VaElPw 1.12	517	20⅛	21	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
101	86	VaEP pf7.72	z20	93½	94	93½	94	
71	62	VaE&P pf 5	z60	63	63	63	63	+1
17½	7⅜	Vornado	31	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	14¼	VSI Corp .48	14	14⅝	15	14½	15	+ ¾
24	16⅛	Vulcan Mat 1	10	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
15	10	VWR Unit .72	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
		W						
57¼	45½	Wachova 1.20	114	52	52⅛	51¾	52⅛	+ ⅛
57¾	49½	Wachovia pf	65	57	57	56½	56½	— ⅜
28¼	14¾	Walgreen 1	26	16⅛	16¾	15¾	16⅛	
50¾	33	WalkrH 1.20a	2	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅜
25⅜	12	Wall Murry 1	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
8¼	3½	Walworth Co	5	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
28¾	8½	WardFd 1.10f	18	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
24	10	Warnaco .90	6	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
47	29	Warn Co .44	2	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
76¾	42	WarLam 1.20	170	60¾	61¼	60	61	+ ⅛
36½	20¾	Warn Sw 1.60	4	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
27¼	23	WasGas 1.80	3	25¾	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
15⅝	11⅜	WashStl .70	6	12½	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
22	17⅝	cWas Wat 1.28	8	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
18¼	9⅝	Watkin Johns	626	2½	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
15⅝	9⅝	Wayn Gos .76	2	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅛	Wean pfA1.26	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
18¼	7¾	Weathrd .37e	9	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
12½	5¾	Webb Del E	35	7½	8	7½	8	+ ⅜
6⅜	3	Weiblit .11t	20	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
43½	29	WellsFar 1.60	30	36	36⅜	36	36⅛	+ ⅜
28⅝	12	WescoF 1.29t	3	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	
25¾	14¾	WestTra .50	36	17¼	17¼	16½	17	
62½	55	WPP pf 4.50	z120	57¼	57¼	57	57	
24⅝	16¼	WstPtP 1.050	33	18¾	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
19⅞	6⅝	Wstn Air Lin	225	7½	8	7½	8	+ ¾
39⅞	32⅜	Wn Banc 1.30	32	36¾	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ⅜
24¼	14⅜	Wstn Md 1.60	1	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
23⅛	11¼	Westn Pac	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
48¼	32¾	WnUnion 1.40	63	35¼	36½	35	36½	+1½
89¾	64½	Wn Un pf4.60	1	69½	69½	69½	69½	+ ¾
106¾	77	Wn Un pf4.90	1	81	81	81	81	—1
69¾	53¼	WestgEl 1.80	223	64½	65⅛	64¼	64½	— ⅛
28¾	18¼	Westvco 1.05	14	21¾	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ¾
31⅜	21¼	Weyberg 1.20	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ¼
51	34	Weyerhsr .80	228	48	48½	47⅞	48¼	+1
112½	99½	Weyhr pf6.75	6	108	109	108	109	+1¼
21⅝	10	WheelPitt Stl	23	11	11¼	0⅝	1	
68½	52	WheelPit pf 6	z450	53½	53¾	53	53	+ ¾
58	44⅝	WheelPit pf 5	z50	45	45	45	45	
6	45	Whirl Cp 1.60	23	54	54⅝	53¾	54⅜	+ ¾
22⅝	8	WhiteCon .40	58	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
33¾	30	WhitCn pfB 3	1	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ½
34⅝	26⅜	WhitCn pfC 3	6	28¾	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	
31	9	WhiteCrss .44	19	14½	14¾	14¼	14¾	
32¼	9⅝	WhiteMot .50p	146	11¼	12	11	12	+ ⅝
19⅜	5	Whittaker	205	5½	5⅞	5½	5¾	+ ¼
41¾	20	WickesCorp 1	2	28	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
11⅞	6	WiebltStr .25b	13	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
71⅛	28⅝	Will Ross .40	47	31¾	33⅜	31¾	33¼	+ ¾
29	15½	Williams Bro	36	20¾	21¼	20¾	21	+ ¼
26½	16	WmsBr pf.80	16	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ½
35⅛	26¾	WinnDix 1.68	8	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
36¼	28½	Winn Dixie B	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½	
23¼	18⅝	WisElPw 1.40	39	20¼	21	20¼	21	+ ⅛
17½	14½	WisPSvc 1.16	25	15	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
25	14⅛	Witco Ch .92	4	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	7	Wolv WW .50	5	7⅝	7¾	7½	7¾	— ⅛
20¼	13¾	Wometco .42	14	18¼	18¼	18	18	— ¼
26½	9½	Woods Cp .48	82	11¼	11½	11	11½	+ ¼
38⅞	25⅝	Woolwth .20	79	31⅝	32⅜	31	32⅜	+1
55½	40	Woolw pf2.20	2	47	47	47	47	— ¼
109¾	88¼	Wrigley 3a	1	98½	98½	98½	98½	
15	9	Wurlitzer .80	3	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
		X						
115¾	70	Xerox Co .60	785	72¼	74¼	72¼	73⅝	+ ⅜
37⅝	12⅝	XTRA Inc	58	17⅝	18½	17⅜	18½	+ ⅞
		Y						
21¼	16¼	YngstSD 1.20	4	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	16¾	— ¼
		Z						
44⅝	9⅝	Zale Corp .64	33	26½	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
36	16¾	Zale pf A.80	1	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ½
39⅞	11⅜	Zapata Norn	34	12¾	13	12⅞	12½	— ⅛
42½	20	Zayre Corp	3	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ¾
37¾	22½	ZenithR 1.40	72	27¼	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	+ ¼
38	14⅝	Zurn Ind .28	115	15½	15¾	15⅛	15¾	— ½

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z—Sales in full.

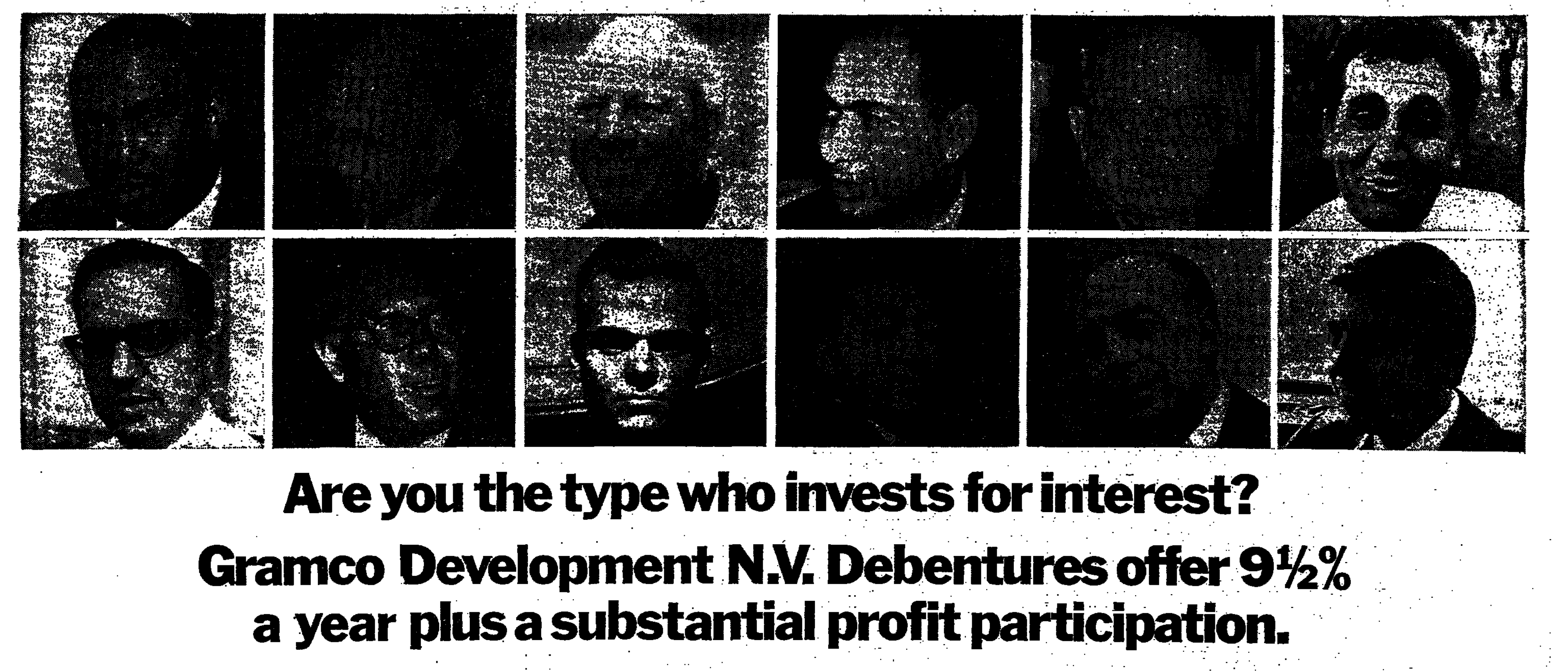
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1969 plus stock dividend. e—Declared or paid so far this year. f—Paid in stock during 1969, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Paid last year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.



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In today's uncertain conditions, only facts will do.

Here are seven concerning Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., the world's largest stock and commodities broker.

1 For 30 years Merrill Lynch's financial position has been an open book. An annual financial report has been sent to customers and the press, in the belief they should know how Merrill Lynch manages its own money.

2 On May 29th, 1970, Merrill Lynch's net capital (assets minus liabilities) totalled $275,000,000, more than double the amount needed to meet New York Stock Exchange requirements.

3 Merrill Lynch does not take speculative positions in securities or commodities. Thus Merrill Lynch's capital has stayed up while the markets have gone down.

4 Merrill Lynch has a consistent record of growth. In the last 10 years, assets have increased by 285%; capital funds, by 430%.

5 Merrill Lynch has made a profit every month this year, and every year for the last 29 years. Net income for the first five months of 1970 was over $12,000,000.

6 Far from cutting back, in the last 18 months, Merrill Lynch has opened new offices in 15 cities throughout the world, including Kuwait, Athens and Munich.

7 "We have long standing plans for future growth throughout the world. Nothing that has happened has caused us to change them."–Harry B. Anderson, President, Merrill Lynch International.

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Madrid Torre de Madrid 9-4
Barcelona Generalísimo Franco 534
Milan Via Ulrico Hoepli 7
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Munich 21 Dienerstrasse
Geneva 31 Rue du Rhône
Brussels 52 Rue des Colonies
Amsterdam Weesperstraat 107
Beirut Starco North Building
Cannes Carlton Hotel
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Caracas Apartado 3419
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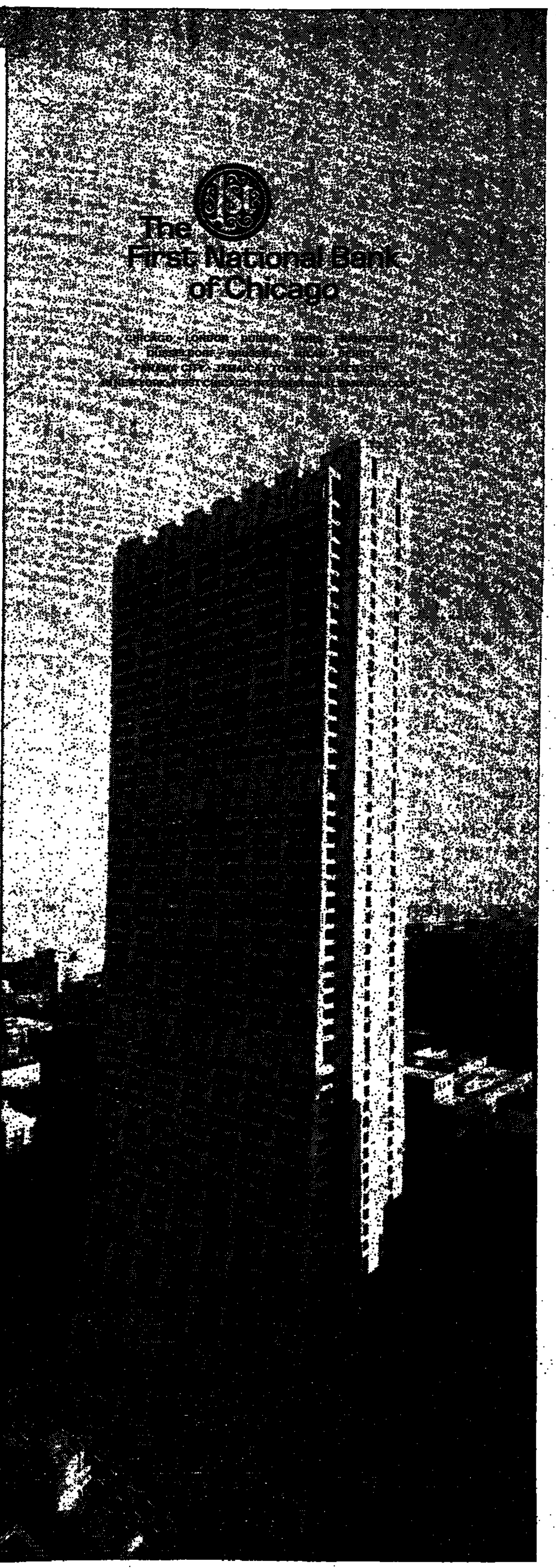
American Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
7¼	3⅝	AberdnP .13f	2	4	4	4	4	+¼
6	2¾	Acme Hamil	10	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Acme Prec	26	3	3⅛	3	3¼	+¼
12	3⅛	Adams Russl	2	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
15½	5	Admiral Intl	4	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
14⅞	3⅞	Aerodex Inc	13	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—¼
13⅝	4½	AeroFlow .30	2	6½	6½	6½	6½	
17⅞	6½	Aeronca .10e	10	7½	7⅞	7½	7¾	
10⅞	4⅝	AerosolT .51f	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅞	5	Aerovox Co	5	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	
12¾	9¾	Affil Hosp .40	7	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	+⅞
11⅛	3⅝	Aiken Ind	1	4	4	4	4	
6⅛	1⅞	AIM Cos	28	2½	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
3½	1½	Airlift Intl	26	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
15¼	8½	Airwick B .25	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
60¾	51	AlaPw pf4.20	z125	53½	53½	53½	53½	
39⅞	20	Alan Wd 1.60	5	23½	23½	23	23	—⅛
12	4½	Alaska Airl	29	5	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+⅜
14¾	5⅝	AlbaWald .24	10	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+⅛
8¼	4	Aldon Ind	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
7⅞	3⅛	All Amer Ind	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
14⅞	10	Allgh Airl	10	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
9⅛	6	Alleg Airl wt	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	—⅛
27½	9	Allen El .32f	8	12	12	11¾	11¾	—⅛
14	7¼	Allian T .20e	4	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+½
11½	2½	Allied Art	16	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
15½	7⅝	Allied Contl	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
10¾	5⅞	Allison Stl .40	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
22¼	12⅝	AirlightAu .54	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
6½	2½	Alpha Indust	11	3	3	2¾	2⅞	—⅛
9⅞	4	Allamil Corp	6	4½	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
16	10	Alter Fds .50	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—¼
56	46½	Alcoa pf3.75	z200	48¼	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	—⅛
10⅛	6½	AlumSpec .44	2	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+¼
6¾	3	Amco Indust	3	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼	—⅛
16	4½	Ameco Inc	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
11	5⅛	A AutVnd .20	6	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅜
11⅞	8	AmBiltrit .60	6	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
9¼	5	A BkStra .36t	140	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
22	15	A CentM .75e	22	17½	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+⅜
16¾	12	Am FinA 1.10	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	—¼
18½	16¼	AmFin pf1.50	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+¼
5⅞	3⅛	A Israeli .23e	15	3½	4	3½	4	+½
10⅞	7⅛	A MaizeA .33	21	7½	7½	7	7	—⅜
10¾	7¼	A MaizeB .33	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—¼
45	10½	Am Med .12	20	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
27½	12½	Am Mot Inns	4	13⅝	13½	13⅜	13½	+½
35⅞	20	Am Petr .50e	66	25¾	25¾	25⅛	25¼	—½
7⅞	3	Am Precison	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
8	5	AmSaf Equip	6	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—⅛
18⅝	4½	AmTech .05p	4	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	4½	
16⅝	8½	Ames DS .10r	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
50½	10¾	Amrep Corp	151	16⅞	17⅜	16⅝	17⅜	+¾
6⅛	1⅛	vlAndy Gard	4	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
27⅝	14¾	Angelica .18	20	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	—⅛
3⅛	1½	Anglo Lautro	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1½	+⅛
31	7¼	Ansul Co .56	11	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	+¼
14½	3⅜	Anthony Ind	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
5	2	AO Indust	16	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
7	3⅛	Apollo Indust	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
24½	4⅛	Applied Data	5	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+½
12¾	4⅛	Applied Dev	39	5½	5⅛	5	5	—⅜
23⅝	12½	Aquitain Cda	6	19¼	19¼	19	19¼	+¼
17¾	10¾	Arctic Ent	59	12⅝	14⅜	12⅞	14⅜	+1½
5⅞	2¾	Argus Inc	13	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
21¼	12	ArizColoLd C	4	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+⅛
19	10½	Ark Best .30	6	11¼	11¼	11½	11⅛	
31	21	ArkLGas 1.70	33	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23¾	—⅛
15½	6	Arrow Elect	14	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+¼
13⅜	11½	Arundel	5	11¾	12	11¾	12	⅛
11	6⅝	+Arwood .40	3	7	7	7	7	—
19⅛	5⅝	Asamera Oil	265	10⅞	11	10½	11	+¼
13¾	6	ASPRO .50b	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
20⅜	13¾	AssdBaby .40	2	17½	17½	17½	17½	+⅜
5⅛	3⅛	AssdFdSt .20	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
30⅞	23¾	AssdMtg .80e	65	26¼	26¼	25¾	25¾	—½
7	3	Astrex Inc	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
34⅞	5¼	Astrodata	74	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½	—⅜
4¼	2	Atco Chem	56	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
28¼	12⅜	Athlone Ind	36	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	—⅛
12¼	8⅝	AtlcoMtg .48e	15	10⅞	11⅛	10¾	10¾	
2⅞	1⅞	Atlco Mtg wt	19	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
26	14⅞	AtCLCo 1.20a	5	15⅜	16	15⅝	16	+⅜
22¼	6¾	Atl Richf wt	28	10	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅝
35⅜	16	Atlas M 2.05a	17	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	
2¾	1⅛	AtlasCorp wt	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
35¼	15⅛	Augat .05e	7	17¾	17¾	17½	17¾	
31¾	7½	Austral Oil	66	11¼	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅜
12½	4¾	Auto Bldg	30	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+⅜
47¾	23½	Auto Data Pr	157	29⅞	31¾	29⅞	31⅝	+1¾
27½	5¼	Automat Rad	20	7¼	7⅜	7	7⅜	
6½	2¼	Avco Corp wt	45	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
9⅜	6	AVEMCO .05e	9	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅜
4⅞	1¼	Avien Inc	13	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
10⅜	3⅜	Avis Ind .30r	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+¼
31⅛	27⅝	Avondl 1.20b	4	30½	30¾	30½	30¾	+⅜
		B						
29¼	17¼	BagdCop .40a	2	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	+⅛
30⅝	12¼	Baker Ind .24	66	15⅞	16½	15⅞	16½	+½
49	19½	Bald DH 1.20	1	24	24	24	24	
6⅛	4⅛	Bald Sec .16e	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅛	3	Ball Co	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
12½	5⅛	Banff Oil	34	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9	+3-16
5	1¼	BangPunt wt	10	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	—¼
9¼	4	Banister Cntl	33	4½	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	+½
9	3⅝	Banner Indus	8	4	4	3¾	4	+⅛
11⅝	4½	BarbLynn .32	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	⅛
+ 17⅛	5½	Barnes Eng	2	7½	7½	7¼	7¼—	
17⅛	5½	Barnes Eng	2	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	—¼
8¼	3½	Barnwell Ind	4	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
19	6⅛	BarryRG .70f	8	7⅝	8½	7⅝	8½	+⅞
25⅛	6	BarryWrt .30	5	9⅛	9¼	9	9⅛	+⅛
14	3¾	Bartell Med	4	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
9½	5½	BartonBr .38f	3	9	9	9	9	+¼
13¼	4½	Bartons Cdy	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
7	2⅝	Baruch Fost	9	2¾	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
9⅞	4¼	Bell Electrn	76	4⅝	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+¼
10⅞	5¼	Belscot Ret	1	6	6	6	6	
28¾	7⅛	Benrus Corp	10	7½	8	7⅛	7½	
30	9⅝	BergBrun .24	16	10⅜	10¾	10½	10⅜	—¼
49½	16	Berg B pf1.15	9	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
9¾	4⅛	Beth Cp .30r	1	6	6	6	6	+⅛
44⅞	9	Beverly Ent	100	9⅞	10½	9⅞	10¼	+⅜
20⅜	16	Big Bear A 1	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
33¾	13⅝	Binney S .80	1	14½	14½	14½	14½	—⅛
7¾	2	Bishop Ind	28	2⅛	2¼	2	2	—⅛
7⅛	2⅞	Bloomf Bldg	23	3½	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	—⅜
8⅛	3	Bluebird Inc	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
3¾	1¼	Bluebird wt	3	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
28⅜	12½	Bohack .70f	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
10¾	3⅞	Botany Ind	11	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
7	3¼	Bowmar Inst	7	3½	3½	3½	3½	—⅛
26⅞	8	Bowne Co .16	81	8½	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+½
26½	8	Bow Vall .10	23	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
18⅞	9	Bradf Sp .60a	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+⅛
11	5	BranAirw wt	3	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	—¼
11⅜	6¼	BrnfAirA .35f	6	7⅜	c7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
16½	11⅛	BrascanLtd 1	24	13¼	13¼	13	13⅛	+⅛
24⅞	11⅝	Braun En .32	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
15¼	5¾	Breeze	3	7	7	7	7	
13¾	12	BrAmTb .24e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+½
13	11	BrAmTr .24e	1	12½	12½	12½	12½	+⅜
19⅝	5	Bro Dart Ind	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	—½
6¼	3	Brody St .04p	5	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼	—⅛
18¼	5½	BrkPerk .20a	1	6	6	6	6	
26¾	20⅛	BrwnFA .40b	2	23¼	23¼	23	23	—½
26⅞	20	BrwnFB .40b	8	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅜
5⅞	4⅞	BrownF pf.40	22	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	—¼
7¾	6	Bruce Robert	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	—½
9¼	2¼	BTB Corp	33	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
18⅞	7⅝	BTU Eng .28	8	10¼	10⅝	10½	10½	
18⅞	11¾	Bundy Corp 1	26	13½	13½	13	13¼	—¼
12⅝	8⅝	Burgess .20	24	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+⅜
46⅞	20⅛	Burns WJ .60	24	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	+¼
4⅜	2⅞	Burr JP .05g	2	3	3	3	3	
16½	5⅝	ButlerAv .20	11	7	7⅜	7	7⅛	+⅛
21⅝	7¼	Buttes Gs Oil	30	9⅛	9⅛	8¾	9	—⅛
		C						
23⅝	7⅜	Cablecom Gn	25	10	10½	9⅞	10½	+½
18¾	11⅞	Caldor .60f	7	12	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	—⅛
33⅞	13⅛	Calcomp	162	14⅝	15⅜	14⅝	15	+½
14¾	5¾	Campbl Chib	51	7⅜	7⅞	7¼	7 7-16	—3-16
13¼	6⅞	CampbM .30	11	8⅝	9	8⅞	9	+⅜
6⅝	2½	CdnExp G&O	39	3	3 3-16	3	3 1-16	
12⅜	5	Cdn Gridoil	20	6	6½	6	6½	+⅜
17	3	Cdn Homestd	25	5 9-16	5 15-16	5 9-16	5¾	+⅛
14⅜	8	CdnHydro .20	6	12	12⅝	12	12½	+½
16	7	Cdn Javelin	48	8¼	8½	8⅛	8⅜	+⅛
5¼	2	Cdn Marconi	17	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
37½	16	Cdn Sup Oil	31	25⅞	26¾	25¾	26¾	+1⅞
10⅜	4⅛	Canaverl Int	12	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
6¾	3¼	Canoga Ind	4	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
53⅝	16½	Cap Ind .40e	11	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	—⅞
50½	5⅛	Career Acad	77	6½	6⅞	6½	6¾	+½
11⅝	6⅝	Caressa Inc	10	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+⅝
115½	80	Carnatn 1.60	6	96	97	96	97	+1¾
73	61	Caro PL pf 5	z100	64½	65	64½	65	+1¼
18¼	10	Carousel Fsh	3	12½	12¾	12½	12¾	
22⅛	14¾	CastleAM .80	4	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
8⅝	3⅛	Castleton Ind	18	4¼	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
22	6⅛	Cavitron Cp	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
31⅜	16	CentryE .60b	6	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
5⅞	2⅛	Century Geo	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
12⅜	6⅝	CentryInd .24	74	7¼	7¼	7	7	—¼
10½	3½	Certified Cp	17	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
18¼	6⅛	Certron Corp	18	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
24¼	8	ChampHo .16	95	18¾	19½	18⅝	19½	+⅞
5⅞	2½	Charan Ind	4	3	3	3	3	
31¼	17⅞	Cherry Burr	5	20¾	20¾	20	20	—1
23⅝	5⅞	Christian Oil	34	7⅞	8	7¾	8	+¼
9¾	3	Cinerama	41	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
27⅜	18¾	Circle K .40	5	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+½
17½	9¾	Citizens F .32	2	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	—⅛
6¼	3	ClarkCbl .85g	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼	+¼
24½	7½	Clarkson Ind	7	10¾	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅜
8⅝	2½	Clarostat	5	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½	—⅛
10½	3⅝	Clary Corp	8	4	4	3⅞	4	+¼
13⅞	6⅛	Clopay .49f	2	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	—¼
33⅛	10¾	CMI Corp	10	13⅜	14⅛	13⅜	13⅞	+⅛
9⅞	2⅞	Coburn .07p	26	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
26½	9¼	Coff Mat .45e	7	11¼	11¼	10¾	11	—½
10¼	5¾	Cohen Hatfld	1	6	6	6	6	+¼
15¾	4⅝	CohuElec .15	15	5¾	6	5¾	6	
14⅞	9¾	Cole Drug .25	8	13½	13½	13½	13½	+¼
37	6⅞	Cole Natl .44	28	7	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	—⅛
22⅜	11	ColecoInd .08	7	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+¼
37⅞	21¾	Coleman .40	10	26	27	26	27	+⅜
10⅝	6⅛	Colon Snd .38	5	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½	+⅛
23⅞	13⅞	Colwell .13e	1	15½	15½	15½	15½	—⅛
41	6	Combustn Eq	17	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅜
9¼	4¼	Coml Allianc	6	5	5	4¾	4¾	—⅛
22⅞	13½	ComlMtl .60b	11	15⅛	15¾	15⅛	15¾	+½
16⅞	5¼	Comodor .04e	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
16⅞	8⅛	CompoInd .36	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+¼
15⅛	6⅛	CompDes .70	6	7	7	7	7	+¼
7⅜	3	CompuDyne	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
12⅜	2⅝	Comput Appl	9	3	3	3	3	+⅛
12¼	3½	Comput Eq	13	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅜
11⅛	3⅛	Comput Instr	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅜	3⅞	Comput Inv	3	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅜
5⅞	2⅛	Comp Mch T	1	2½	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
28⅜	13½	Computest	2	17½	17¾	17½	17	
75¾	16¼	Comp Softw	84	19⅞	21⅛	19⅞	20½	+⅜
14½	6	Conchemco	4	6½	6½	6½	6½	
14	3⅝	ConcrdF .10p	15	5	5	5	5	+¼
24⅜	6¼	Condec Corp	20	10⅜	10⅞	10½	10½	—⅜
17	4⅝	Conductron	8	7⅛	7¼	7	7	
8¾	5⅛	Connelly Con	5	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
14⅞	5⅛	Connrex .20b	2	6	6	6	6	+¼
14⅞	4⅝	Conroy Inc	2	5	5	5	5	
3 5-16	1	Con Cdn Far	7	1¼	1 5-16	1¼	1 5-16	+1-16
22¾	4⅝	Con Oil Gas	39	7⅜	7½	7	7⅜	
19¼	6	Con Refining	4	7	7	6¾	6¾	—⅛
15⅞	7½	ConsltDes .40	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+¼
3⅜	1½	pcont Mater	27	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—¼
6¼	5	Contl Tel wt	7	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
14⅞	5⅝	Cook Elec .30	20	6½	6¾	6½	6⅝	—⅛
10¼	5	Cook Ind	9	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
12	5¼	CooprJrl .25p	6	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
21⅜	13¾	Corr Blck .66	4	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
11½	3½	Cosmodyne	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
15⅞	5	Craig Corp	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
8¾	7⅞	CramerE .45f	27	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	
30⅜	24	Creole P 2.60	18	27⅞	27⅞	27¼	27¼	—⅜
7⅜	3	Crestmont	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
30	20	Crompin 1.40	1	22½	22¾	22¼	22¼	+¼
26¼	17	CwnCPet .70f	1	22½	22½	22½	22½	—⅛
10⅜	4⅛	Crystal Oil	13	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
21¼	8	Cubic Corp	18	12⅜	12⅜	11½	12	—⅜
31¾	15	Cutter A .44	39	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	+⅜
28⅜	13	Cutter B .44	2	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	+⅜
		D						
9⅝	5½	Daltch .20e	40	6⅝	7⅜	6⅝	7¼	+⅜
70¾	22	Damon Corp	96	23	24⅞	23	24⅝	+1⅝
10¾	6⅛	DamonCr .40	3	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	—¼
20½	9	Daniella .12e	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—
5⅞	2¼	Daryl Indus	33	2¾	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+⅜
15	4⅛	Data Cont	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½	+⅛
35¾	15	Data Documt	2	17	17	17	17	+¼
25½	7	DataProd Cp	77	7⅜	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	—¼
16½	7	Day Min .15g	8	10¾	11	10¾	10¾	+¼
23½	9⅞	Daylin .24	16	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	—¼
9⅞	3⅜	Daylin wt	7	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
2½	1	DC Tran A	27	1½	1½	1¼	1¼	—⅛
29¼	5⅝	DCA Devel	13	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	—½
24⅛	10¼	Dearborn Cp	18	12¾	13⅝	12¾	13⅝	+⅞
11½	4⅜	DeJurAm .30	1	6	6	6	6	+¼
16½	6	Del Labs	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
64¼	12½	Deltona Corp	308	17½	18¾	17½	18⅛	+⅝
27	21¼	Depositors 1a	1	23	23	23	23	
24¾	8¾	DeroRsch Dv	15	9¾	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+⅝
45⅝	13¼	Deseret Ph	45	18½	20	18¼	19½	+⅜
7¾	3⅜	DetectoS .06p	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
19	8	Devon Appar	8	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+⅜
124	48¾	Digital Equip	366	50¼	54⅞	49¾	54	+3⅞
13	8¾	Dillard .30e	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	
6¾	2⅞	Diodes Inc	14	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	—⅛
15¾	7⅜	Diversey .50	3	7⅜	8	7⅜	8	
26	8⅝	Dixilyn Corp	85	15⅜	15¾	14⅞	15¼	—¼
20⅜	8¼	DMH Corp	6	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	—⅜
91¼	33⅞	Dome Petrol	67	45⅜	46⅞	45	45½	+⅜
14¼	13½	Dom Brid .80	1	14	14	14	14	+⅛
15½	11¾	Domtar .60a	5	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
21½	8¾	Dorsey .10	21	10½	10⅞	10	10¼	—¼
10⅝	3⅜	DPA Inc	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
6¼	2⅞	DrewNatl Cp	50	3⅜	3½	3¼	3½	+⅛
20⅝	9	Driver H .10r	20	19	19	18¾	18⅞	—⅜
34⅝	16⅛	Drug Fair .40	93	25	25⅜	24¾	25	
11¾	6	Dur Test .25b	8	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
10⅝	4	Dynalectrn	41	5⅜	5½	5¼	5⅜	+¼
		E						
12	5	Eagle Clo .25	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
27¾	15	E Scheib .64	21	20⅛	21⅜	20½	21⅜	+1⅛
12¾	4	Earth Resres	27	6½	6⅝	5¾	5¾	—⅜
13⅛	8⅜	Eason Oil .30	7	10½	10½	10½	10½	
19⅝	5¾	East Air Dev	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	—¼
6⅝	3¾	Eazor Exp	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
13⅜	4	Eckmar Cp	39	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—½
27¾	11⅛	Ecologic Sci	143	12⅜	13⅜	12⅜	13	+⅜
13⅜	9¾	Edmos .10e	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
19¾	9⅛	Edo Corp .40	6	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
28¼	7⅛	Ehrench Pho	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+⅛
12	4½	Elco Corp	3	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅜	4⅛	Elcor Chem	5	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	+¼
8¾	3¾	Elect Assist	34	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	—⅛
11½	4⅞	Elect Comp	417	3	3½	3	3½	—⅜
14⅜	3½	Electron Eng	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10½	3½	Elect Resrch	6	3⅞	4	3¾	4	+⅛
19⅛	9⅝	Electron .60	41	13	13	12⅛	12⅛	—1
27⅜	9¾	Electsp 1.25f	16	11½	11¾	11½	11¾	+⅜
2⅞	1⅜	Elgin Nat wt	21	1½	1⅝	1½	1½	
10⅜	5¼	El Tronics	16	6	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
11	3½	Emenee Cp	6	3¾	4	3¾	4	+¼
19½	10⅛	Emery In .30	10	12	12	11¾	11¾	—¼
19⅞	8	Empire Finl	22	9¾	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+⅜
8⅜	2⅜	Entron Inc	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15⅜	12	Epko Sh .80a	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
6⅝	3	EquityCo .30f	34	3⅜	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
59	12¾	Equit Fd .10r	772	21½	22⅜	21⅛	21⅞	+⅜
7¼	3½	ErnstEC .32f	2	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+¼
12⅝	5	Era Indust	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
23⅜	10	Esgro Inc	4	12½	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜
12¾	4	Espey Mfg	3	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
30	7⅞	Esq Rad El	9	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+⅛
5½	2½	Essex Chem	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	+¼
4⅞	2	Ets-Hokin Cp	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
9⅝	3⅜	Evans Ar Ind	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
21¼	7¾	Executon .24	4	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+¼
34¼	14⅛	Extendcare	156	16⅝	17¾	16⅝	17⅜	+1¼
		F						
15⅞	6¼	Fab Indust	11	9⅜	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
8	5⅝	Fabien .40b	1	6½	6½	6½	6½	
13	3½	Fabrics Natl	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
9¼	3	FairNob .04p	6	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+⅛
14	4½	Falcon Sbd	12	6	6	5¾	5¾	—¼
6¾	3¾	Fed Resrces	13	4⅜	4¾	4½	4½	—⅛
18¼	10	FedMart .48b	24	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+⅜
13⅝	7⅞	Felmont Oil	13	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+⅜
29¾	14	Felsway .32	5	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	—⅜
12¼	5⅝	Fibrebord wt	20	7½	7¾	7E	7¾	+½
14⅝	5⅞	Field Plastic	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
18½	6⅝	Filmways	24	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	—
16½	10	FiltrDyn .01g	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+
22⅝	12⅜	FinSanBa .28	12	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—
16	9	FinlGenl .24b	8	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	—
17¼	12⅛	Fst Conn .80a	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+
5⅞	2½	FirstNtl Real	22	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—
18	9½	FstSL Sh .15e	4	13	13	12¾	12¾	—
11	9⅛	FstUnRE .84	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—
26	9¾	FischPrt .66f	10	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+
15¼	10⅞	Fishman .40b	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+
25⅞	13⅝	Fleet Ent .16	162	23	23¼	22	22¼	+
29⅜	10¾	Flight Safety	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	
5½	3	Fla Capital	2	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	
15⅝	9⅛	Flowers In A	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12⅞	5⅛	Fluke J .32f	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
61½	51⅝	Ford Can 2	250	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	
25	11¼	Forest Cit .25	5	13	13¼	13	13¼	+
24	10	ForestLb .27f	7	11¾	12	11⅝	11⅝	—
57	14½	FrankIMt .10	131	21	21¼	19⅞	20⅝	—
10⅝	8⅛	FrankIR .35e	5	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	—
25½	8¾	FranksNu .60	3	11	11	11	11	+
13	3 9-16	FrenchP Can	17	5	5	4 15-16	4 15-16	
24	11¾	Fresnillo .30e	13	15	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	—
7⅛	3¾	Friend Frost	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14½	5	Frier Ind .30	9	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—
8⅛	3⅞	Frontier Air	3	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	—
4¾	2⅛	Front Air wt	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		G						
16⅛	4½	Gabriel .69f	14	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
13¼	6	GaranInc .36	10	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	+
11⅜	4½	Garland .15p	14	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+
13¼	4⅞	GateSoGd .20	22	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—
15¼	7	Gearhrt .24b	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—
5⅞	3½	Gen Alloys	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
18⅜	10¼	Gen Battery	57	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	+
8¾	3¾	Gen Build	7	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½	+
38⅝	17¾	G Cinema .32	3	24½	24¾	24½	24¾	+
25¼	5⅝	G Employ .24	6	7	7¼	7	7¼	+
11¾	3¾	Gen Interior	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+
9⅝	3⅜	Gen Plywood	6	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
55½	15¾	Genge Ind	78	20¾	22¾	20¾	22½	+
7⅜	2½	Genisco Tech	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
38⅝	12⅝	GerberSc Ins	4	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14¾	+
24⅞	16½	GiantFd .50a	109	23	23	22¾	22¾	—
9 11-16	6 15-16	Giant Yel .40	16	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	
9	3⅝	GilbrtCo .10b	2	3½	3½	3½	3½	
31⅛	9½	Gilbert Flexi	23	11⅛	11¼	11	11	—
13⅞	5¾	Gladding	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅜	5½	Glasrock Prd	6	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	—
13¾	5⅛	GlenGer .25p	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+
15¾	11¼	GlenDisB .40	1	11½	11½	11½	11½	
5⅝	2	Gluckin Wm	1	3	3	3	3	
10	5	Goldblatt .36	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
16⅞	4⅝	Goodway	7	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+
9⅞	6½	GorinsStr .50	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
9¼	3⅝	Gould wt	8	5½	5½	5½	5½	+
7⅛	2⅜	Granger As	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
22¼	7⅛	GranMgt .76f	51	10	11	10	11	+
20½	6½	Grass Val Gr	5	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	
11⅜	5½	Gray Mfg	2	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+
4⅝	1½	Gt Am Ind	11	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+
6¼	2⅝	Gt Basn Pet	31	3	3⅛	3	3	
15⅜	6⅛	GtLak Chem	11	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7½	+
14⅛	5¾	Greyh C .20g	10	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	6	
17¼	9¾	GrossTics .70	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
10⅞	5⅛	GrowChm .32	13	6	6¼	6	6	
7⅛	3	Gruen In .25f	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—

(Continued on next page.)



Bank Stocks

	Bid.	Asked	Prev. Bid.
Bank of Am. S.F.	54¾	56¼	54½
Fiduciary Tr.	65	75	65
First Chicago Corp.	56⅜	56¾	55⅞
First Nat. Boston	62½	63¼	62¼
U.S. Trust Co.	55½	56½	55½

*Ex-dividend.

European Gold Market

July 23, 1970

	Open	Close	Cha
London	35.30	35.35	Unc
Zurich	35.30	35.30	Unc
Paris (12.5 kil.)	36.17	36.30	+

U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Bonds Traded in Europ

Mid-Day Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Ling 8¼-81.	89½	90½
Aerop Paris 9-85.	100	101
AllisChalm 6⅝-72.	97	98
Am Brands 8-81.	94½	96
Amoco 6⅜-85....	84	85½
Armco 7¼-80.....	88	90
BancoObras 7½-74	86½	87½
BeatFoods 9-85...	100½	101½
Bendix 8-79......	94	95½
Borg Warn 8-79..	94	95½
BP 6¾-78........	89½	91
Cabot 8¾-75.....	100½	101½
Celanese 6¾-82...	80½	82
Chevron 7-80.....	86½	88
Chrysler 7-84.....	73½	75½
CNA Overs 9-75..	100½	101½
ContOil 9½-85....	100½	101½
Cont Oil 7-80......	86½	88½
Cont Tele 9-82...	98½	99½
Copen City 8-84..	90½	92
Copen Tel 9-85...	99½	100½
Courtaulds 9-82..	98½	99½
CutlerH 7½-80...	85½	87
DeBeers 6½-82...	80	82
Denmark 9-82....	100¾	101¾
DenmMtgeB 7¼-8	87½	89½
Erap 9-82........	99	100
Eriksberg 6¾-82.	81	82½
Finland 7¼-77....	90½	92
Ford 8-87........	94½	96
GDF 9-85........	100½	101½
GenMills 7-80....	84	85½
Goodyear 6⅜-71..	98¼	99¼
Hercules 6⅝-71...	96	97
Honda 7½-81.....	85½	87½
Honeywell 6⅝-71.	97¼	98¼
Honeywell 6-81...	84½	86½
I C I 6½-82.......	80½	82
I S E 9-85.......	100½	101½
Ireland 9-85......	99	100
Kawasaki 7¾-73..	96½	98½
Marriott 9¼-75....	100	107
MassFerg 9-82...	98¼	99¼
Mexico 7-82......	82	84
Miles 8¾-75......	99½	100½
Mitsubishi 7¾-73.	96¾	97¾
Mobil Int 7-86....	83½	85
Montreal 9-85....	96½	97½
Monsanto 8¾-85.	100¾	101¾
Nabisco 6½-82...	84½	86
N.Brunsw 8¾-79.	98½	99½
N.Zealand 7-76...	92	94
NipponEl 7½-81..	88½	90½
NovaScotia 9-85..	100	101
Occidental 9¼-82.	84	86
Oslo 7¼-73.......	97	98½
Oslo 9-85........	99½	100½
OtisElev 8¾-85...	95½	96½
PhilipsL 6¾-76...	96	97½
PhillipsP 6-81.....	82	83½
Portuga 6⅝-77...	95½	97
Proct&G 6½-82...	82½	84½
QuebecCity 9-82..	100¾	101¾
QuebecHyd8-74/79	96¾	97¾
QuebecProv 9-85.	100¾	101¾
Queensland 9-82.	100	101
Renault 6¼-82...	80	82
Shell 6½-79.......	84	85½
SiraKvina 9-85...	99¾	100¾
Sumitomo 7¾-73.	96¾	98¼
Teledy w/w 6½-83	65	67
Tel 6¾-85.........	77	78½
Transocean 7-80..	86	87½
Transocean 8-84..	93½	95
TRW 7¼-83......	82½	84
Uniroyal 6¼-82...	80	81½
UnitMerch 9-82...	91	92½

Variable Rate

ENEL 10¼-80....	99¾	100¼
Pepsi 10⅝-80.....	98⅝	99⅝

Convertible Bonds

Amoco 5½-84.....	81	83
Apco 6-89........	74	76
Alusuisse 4⅝-87..	91	93
Amer Can 4¼-88.	80	82
AmTob 5¼-88....	99½	101½
Asahi 6¼-84......	91½	93½
Ashland 5-88......	66	68
Chevron 5-88.....	82	84
Chesebr 6¼-84...	93½	95½
Chrysler 4¾-88...	58	60
CumminsInt 5-88.	79½	81½
EquityF 5¼-89...	56	58
EastKodak 4½-88	90	92
Firestone 5-88....	84	86
Ford 5-83.........	78	80
GenElec 4¼-85...	81	83
GenFoods 4⅜-82.	93	95
Gillette 4⅜-82....	79	81
Hitachi 6¼-84....	82	84
Honeywell 5-83...	92	94
I.S.E. 5-88........	90	92
I.S.E 6¼-89......	91	93
Itoh 6½-89.......	87	90
J. Logan 4¾-83..	72	74
W.Kidde 5-89.....	54	56
Komatsu 6¼-84..	80	82
Kubota 6½-84....	81	83
Leasco 5-88......	38	40
Leasco Int 5-89..	36	38
LTV 5-88.........	24	
MarMidland 5-88.	94	
Miles 4¾-93......	75½	
Mitsubishi 7-85...	85	
Mitsui 6½-83.....	109	114
Motorola 4½-83..	69	71
MurphyOil 5-89..	62	64
Nabisco 5¼-88...	95	97
Owens Ill 5-77....	87½	
PanAm 5¼-88....	56	58
Penny J.C. 6-89..	91	93
Pepsico 4½-81....	100	102
PhilMor 4¾-89...	96	98
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	103	105
PlResrch 6½-84..	68	72
R.C.A. 5-88......	71	73
Revlon 4¾-83....	94	96
ReynoldsM 5-88..	75	77
Searle 4¾-88.....	86½	88½
Texaco 4½-88....	75	77
Toshiba 6½-1985.	80	82
ToyrayInd 6¼-79.	79	81
UtahIntl 5¾-83...	112	114
WardFoods 5¾-88	61	63
WarnLam 4½-88.	103	105

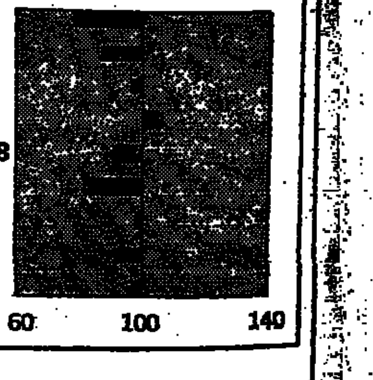
Unit of Account Bon

CassaMez 5½-78.	84½	
Cavado7⅝-88.....	96	
ComFedEl6½-86.	83	
ComFedEl 8½-79.	96	
CopCounty 7⅝-84.	88½	
CUF 6¾-77.......	95	
Escom 7⅝-78....	92	
Eur C&S 5¾-86..	88	
Manitoba 7⅝-89	85	
NorgesK 5½-83...	84½	
Redernes 6⅝-80..	96	
Reed 6¾-83......	84	
Sacor 6¾-77......	98	
Scotland 8⅝-84...	94	
Watney 7⅝-84...	87	

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Long	Co
Yesterday.	93.71	85.44	
Previous ..	93.04	84.52	91



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American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		G&C Enterpr	16	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
		GTI Corp	14	2⅞	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
		GuarMl 2.07e	11	23	23⅝	23	23½+	½
		GuardCh .50b	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
		Guerdon Ind	58	11⅞	12	11½	11½—	⅛
		Gulf Can .60	8	15¼	15¼	15	15¼+	⅛
		Gulf St Land	5	3	3	3	3 —	⅛
		Gulf Wind wt	47	3	3⅜	3	3⅜+	⅛

H

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		HB Amer	117	16⅛	17¼	16⅛	17¼+	1⅛
		HallsMtr .30e	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
		Hampsh Des	36	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜+	⅛
		Hampt Sh .32	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
		Harland .08	2	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
		Harnischfr 1	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
		HartAlfrd .40	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	¼
		Hartfld Zody	26	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	⅛
		Harvard Ind	9	4¼	4⅛	4	4	
		HarvyGr .06p	11	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	½
		Harvey St .24	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
		Head Ski Co	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		HealthMo .60	1	7	7	7	7	
		Hecks Inc .16	10	17¾	17¾	17½	17½—	⅞
		Heinicke Inst	45	4	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
		HelenaRu .76	2	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞+	½
		Her Mal .24e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
		HI G Inc .215	21	5⅜	6⅛	5⅜	6⅛—	⅛
		HI Shear .48	4	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	
		Higbie Mf .80	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
		HiltonHot wt	5	27⅞	29	27⅞	29 +	1⅛
		Hofm Indust	5	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
		Holingr 1.40a	35	28½	28½	28½	28½—	⅛
		Holly Corp	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
		Holoph 1.20e	4	19	19	19	19	
		HomeO A .50	133	14	14⅞	14	14½+	⅜
		Home A fn.50	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
		HomeO B .50	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
		Horn Hardrt	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	⅛	
		Hoskins .80a	5	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½+	¼
		House Fabric	19	27½	28½	27½	28½+	1⅛
		Hubbell A .96	1	24½	24½	24½	24½+	¼
		Hubbell B .96	3	24	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
		Hubbel pf1.75	2	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜+	⅛
		Hud&Man A	1	44½	44½	44½	44½—	⅛
		Hudson Leas	27	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜—	⅛
		Huffman .60	10	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	¼
		Husky Oil .15	27	8	8	7 13-16	7 13-16—	⅛
		Huyck Cp .40	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜—	⅛
		Hycon Mfg	3	3⅞	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
		Hydromell	14	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	
		Hygrad Food	5	12⅛	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛

I

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		Ideal Toy	7	17¼	17½	17¼	17½+	¼
		IHC Inc	14	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜+	⅛
		IllusWld Enc	1	8½	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
		IMC Magnet	9	4⅞	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
		Imoco G .64t	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
		Imp Oil .50a	18	16	16¼	16	16¼+	⅛
		Indian Hd wt	6	7½	7½	7¼	7¼—	⅛
		Ind El Hard	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		InflightP .15t	8	5⅜	6	5⅜	5⅜	
		Inland Credit	7	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	
		Instrum Sys	17	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	
		Int Controls	99	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
		Int Cont A wt	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		IntProtein .10	46	12⅝	12⅝	11⅜	11⅝—	1
		IntStrtch .15e	9	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5¼—	⅛
		Interphoto	7	9	9	9	9	
		Interstate Un	53	7¼	7½	7¼	7½+	¼
		Intersystm	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
		InvDiv A 1.80	10	22	22	22	22	
		InvDiv B .45	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
		InvFund .60b	6	11¼	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
		Iroquois Ind	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
		Irvin Ind .46f	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
		ISC Ind	7	4⅞	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
		ITEL Corp	75	8⅞	9½	8⅞	9½+	⅛
		ITI Corp	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	

J-K

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	⅛	Jaclyn .15e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	⅝	Jeannette Gl	122	12⅝	12⅝	11½	11⅞—	½
		Jeff Lk Pet	4	8	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
		Jervis .53t	5	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
		Jetronic Ind	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	1⅛	JohnsBarg St	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	5½	Jupiter Cp	5	7⅜	8⅛	7⅜	8⅛+	⅜
	0⅝	Kaiser In .38t	66	14⅜	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛+	⅝
	3⅛	Kalvex .25t	15	5	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
	8	Kane Miller	102	8⅞	9¼	8	8⅛—	⅛
	3¼	Kane Mill wt	4	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	
	14	Kaneb PL .70	50	16	17½	16	17½+	1½
	10¾	KatzDrug .50	19	16¼	16¼	16	16	
	9	Kauf Brd wt	47	16	16⅜	15¾	16⅜+	⅜
	7	Kavanau .50	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
	3¼	Kay Jwly	3	3½	3½	3½	3½+	¼
	8½	KentonCp .32	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
	7¼	Ketchm .30b	19	9	9	8¾	8¾—	¼
	6⅞	Kewanee .90	32	19⅜	21¼	19⅜	21¼+	1⅞
	0	Kewanee pf 2	3	34	34	34	34 +	½
	4	Kilembe .30e	14	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½—	½
	2	Kin Ark Corp	37	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
	5⅛	King Radio	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
	5½	Kingsford .28	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
	2½	KingsLaf 1.44	4	24⅛	24½	24⅛	24½+	⅛
	5¼	Kinny pfC .05	58	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜+	½
	5	Kit Mfg Co	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
	3¼	Kleer Vu	2	4	4	4	4 —	⅛
	5⅛	Kollmorgn .40	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
	⅞	Kysor Ind .40	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	

L

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	4½	LaBarge Inc	5	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼—	⅛
	⅛	Lafay Radio	23	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
	⅞	Lake Shore	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	¾	LaMaur .36	7	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
	2½	Langley Cp	2	3	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
	7⅛	LaPoint .20a	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾+	⅛
	6½	LaSalle Dtch	4	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
	9	LeaRonal .28	3	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝+	⅛
	3⅛	Leas Data wt	62	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜+	⅛
	12	Lee Ent .30e	5	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅜
	5½	Lee Natl	44	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	
	11	Leh Press .56	1	11	11	11	11	
	9	Leigh Pr .27e	9	12	12½	12	12½+	½
	10½	Leisure Tech	588	12¼	12¼	10½	10¾—	1½
	30	Lenox Inc 1	6	31⅜	31¾	31⅜	31¾—	¼
	16⅝	LernerSt .45a	15	24½	25⅛	24½	24⅞+	⅛
	7⅛	LernerStr wt	18	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12¼+	⅜

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅝	13⅞	LeslieFa .40b	25	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅜
7⅝	3	Levin Town	40	4	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
49⅝	26⅝	Levitz Furn	75	37⅝	39¼	37⅞	39⅛+	1⅜
12½	4⅜	Lib. Fab .50t	3	5	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
13½	5½	Liberty Leas	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
14⅜	7	LillIAnn 1.54f	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
15	5⅜	Lily Lynn A	9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅜
8⅝	2¼	Ling TVgt wt	32	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	¼
8½	3⅜	Lockwd KB	10	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅜
4	3	LodgeSh .05a	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
20	8	Loehman .32	1	10½	10½	10½	10½	
18⅜	5⅜	Loews Th wt	55	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜+	⅛
30	14	Long Witt .30	66	16½	16⅝	16	16⅛—	⅛
7⅜	3	LSB Ind .24t	1	3⅛	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
18⅞	7	LTV Aero .80	19	8	8	7⅞	8	
7⅜	2	LTV Aero wt	15	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
6½	2⅜	LTV Electros	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
18½	6⅛	Lundy Elec	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8½	2⅛	Lynch Corp	2	3	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛

M

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	2⅝	Macrad Chat	21	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6½	3½	Magna Oil	10	4	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
17½	15	Ma PbSv 1.16	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	
7⅛	2⅛	Mallory Ran	17	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	
22⅛	14⅛	ManMrt .20b	71	17¼	18	17¼	17⅞+	⅜
25½	9⅛	Magmt Data	34	9½	9½	9	9 —	½
24½	13	Mangood .60	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
24⅜	8⅛	Mangurian	33	10	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛+	⅜
18⅞	10	Mansf TR .50	12	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
13⅞	8⅛	Marinduq .50	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅞	4⅛	Marlene .05p	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
50	23½	MarleyCo .40	2	30⅜	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞+	½
67⅛	14½	Marshall Ind	207	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17¼+	⅜
37½	10½	MaulBros .20	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼—	⅜
10⅝	3½	McCror wt n	21	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	½
35¼	16⅛	McCulO 1.12t	68	22	23⅛	22	23¼+	1⅛
18⅛	12	McDonou .30	1	14	14	14	14 —	⅛
15½	11	Medalist .30a	1	12	12	12	12 —	⅛
7½	3	MedcaJwly A	2	3⅛	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
15⅜	8¼	Menasco .73t	35	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+	⅛
24⅝	13½	Marle N .10e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼+	¼
3 15-16	1 9-16	Merrill Isl	31	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 1-6—	6
1⅜	7	MichChm .20	2	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
9⅛	3½	Mich Genl	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅞	3⅞	Mich Sug .10	3	4⅛	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞+	⅛
28	9⅜	Microwave	6	12¼	13	12¼	13 +	½
17⅛	8	Midl Co .60	4	8⅛	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
14⅜	9⅞	MidlMfg .90e	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
14	9½	MidwFinl .32	8	13	13⅛	12¾	13⅛+	⅜
40½	15	Milgo Elect	474	19	20½	18⅝	20 +	1⅛
14⅝	5	MillrWohl .30	11	5⅞	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
43⅝	14⅛	Milton Roy	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
30½	24¼	Mirro Al 1.80	4	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	
28⅛	15⅜	MoBeef Pkrs	91	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅜
14⅞	4	Mite Corp	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
21⅛	7	Mobile Home	20	11	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛+	⅜
8⅛	7⅛	Modern Maid	3	8⅛	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
6½	3⅜	Mohawk Airl	14	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
7⅛	3 1-16	Molybd Cm	6	3⅛	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
45⅞	27½	Molybd 1.96f	402	31⅞	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛—	⅜
50½	36½	Molyb pf 2.50	4	38½	38½	38⅛	38⅛—	⅜
9¼	4⅛	Moog Inc	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
18⅞	7½	Morse El Pd	22	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛—	⅛
12	7	MortonSh .32	1	8	8	8	8 —	⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Mouldings	23	7¼	7⅜	7	7⅛	
22⅜	17¾	Mt Vern 1.50	1	18½	18½	18½	18½+	⅛
20⅝	8½	Mov Star .50	5	9	9⅜	9	9⅜+	⅜
7½	2	Movielab	4	2⅛	2½	2⅛	2½+	⅛
10	9	MPB Cp .30	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
9⅞	4⅝	MPO Video	7	7	7	7	7 +	⅜
17¼	8½	MultiAm .50t	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
5¼	2	Muter Co	5	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
12¼	7	MWA Co .40	7	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7½	

N

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9½	4⅛	Napco Ind	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
10	3⅝	Narda Micro	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Nat Bellas H	20	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
12⅝	3½	Nat Gen wt	52	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅜
6½	2⅝	Nat Gen wt n	133	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼+	⅜
15⅛	3⅜	Nat Hlth Ent	42	4	4¼	4	4⅛	
4	1½	Nat Ind wt	26	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Nat Radio Co	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
19	9½	N Realty .80	6	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24⅛	5	Nat Systems	54	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞+	⅛
6⅝	2⅛	NBO Ind	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
13½	7	Needhm .10p	10	7⅜	7¾	7½	7⅞+	⅛
15½	9⅝	Neisner .20	6	11¾	12	11¾	12 +	⅛
9	4⅝	Nelly Do .20e	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
16	3⅛	Nestle Le .10	9	3⅝	3½	3	3½	
18⅞	6½	N Eng Nuclr	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12⅛	6¼	N HampB .40	3	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7¼+	⅜
9⅞	2	Newidria Mn	27	2	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
17½	9	New Mex&Ar	9	11⅜	12⅜	11⅜	12⅜+	⅞
9⅛	3⅝	NewPark Mn	32	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	¼
69	35	N Proc 1.55e	27	44⅜	47½	44⅜	46½+	2⅝
42⅞	14½	NYTimes .60a	45	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞+	½
11⅝	2	NiagFrS .07p	23	4	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
16	3½	NMS Indust	9	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	
17½	9	Norf So Ry	1	11	11	11	11 +	⅛
32⅛	8½	Nortek Inc	90	11⅜	11⅞	11	11⅞+	⅛
27½	16⅛	N AMtg 1.31e	18	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛—	¼
7½	3⅜	Nor Am Ray	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
30⅝	14½	No Am Sog 1	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼+	⅛
8¼	4	Nor Cdn Oils	49	4½	4 11-16	4½	4½—	⅛
8½	3½	Noeast Airlin	10	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞+	¼
6⅝	3¼	Nowst Ind wt	18	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4½—	⅛
19⅝	7¼	Novo Cp .80	8	8⅛	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
4½	2⅛	Nuclear Am	164	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2½	
53⅞	12½	Nuclear Data	54	15½	15⅞	14½	15⅛—	¼
13⅞	3⅝	Nytronics	22	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜+	⅛

O

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
40	26⅝	Ohio Brass 2	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅜
28½	11⅝	OKC Corp .80	5	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14¼+	⅜
4⅝	1⅛	Okalnite wt	1	2	2	2	2	
9½	4⅛	Old Town	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
26⅝	10⅝	Olla Ind	38	13⅛	13¼	11⅞	12½—	⅝
115	97	Ooklep 2.37e	z400	107	110	107	110 +	3¼
9½	4	Originala .30	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
4⅜	2	Ormand Ind	27	3	3	3	3	
9⅞	6	OSullivan .80	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
31	11	OverhdDr .60	1	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	¼
5⅜	2½	Oxford Elec	2	3	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
25⅞	6⅜	OxidFst 1.07t	3	9	9	9	9 +	¼
5⅝	3	Ozark Airline	25	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3⅜—	⅛

P-Q

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅞	2½	P&F Indust	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅝	2¼	Pac Cst Prop	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
23	19	PGE 6pf 1.50	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
19⅜	16⅛	PGE pf 1.37	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼+	¼
18⅞	15¾	PGE 5pf 1.25	3	16	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅜
17	14⅝	PG rdpf 1.25	3	15¾	15⅝	15½	15½	
17⅜	14⅝	PG rdpfA1.25	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
16⅛	8	v PG 4.80pf1.20	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼+	⅛
16⅛	13⅝	PG 4.50pf1.12	1	14½	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
15	13⅛	PG 4.36pf1.09	2	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
25½	12½	PacHold .60b	36	17½	18⅛	17½	18⅛+	1
21⅛	14½	P Hold pf1.20	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
5⅞	2½	Pac Indus	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
62	51	Pac Lt pf4.50	z160	54	54	53¼	53¼—	⅜
60	48½	Pac Lt pf4.36	z100	52½	52½	52½	52½+	½
15⅝	13⅜	PacNwTel 1	12	13⅜	14⅛	13⅜	14	
23	6⅛	spallCp A .16p	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
30¼	27½	Pamida Inc	7	29⅜	30	29½	29⅞+	⅜
8½	3⅜	Pantsota .29t	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
12¼	4⅛	Parmnt Pkg	3	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
14½	8½	Park Ele .07t	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅛
14	6½	Parkway Dis	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
26⅜	11½	Parsons RM	67	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15 +	⅜
45⅝	12½	Parvin Dohr	6	15	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
21⅝	6⅜	Pat PPap .36	17	7¼	8	7¼	8 +	1
8⅝	4⅜	PatoCon .10e	15	6½	6⅜	6½	6½—	⅛
30¼	9	Peab Gal .30f	87	16	16⅜	15⅞	16½+	½
18⅝	7½	Peel Elder	7	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9⅝	
14½	8¼	Penn Eng .20	6	9⅞	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
17½	15⅜	PennTre .60a	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
8⅜	5	PenobSh .30a	8	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5⅜+	⅛
4⅛	2¼	Pentron El	12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½+	¼
31¼	19½	Pep Boys .96	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	½
14⅛	8½	Pepcomin .40	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
46⅜	25⅜	PEPI 1.30t	26	27⅜	27⅜	26⅞	27¼	
7	4⅛	Perini Corp	14	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
29	5⅜	Permaneer	31	7¼	7¼	6⅞	6⅞—	⅜
30	20¼	Petrie Str .25	27	25	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
8⅞	5⅜	PhilLaDis .91	10	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½—	⅛
26⅛	8⅜	PhillipSc .05p	4	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½—	⅜
8	3	Phoenix Stl	15	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛+	⅛
9⅞	2⅝	Piasecki Airc	38	3	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
54⅞	20⅛	Pickwick Intl	38	24	24⅛	23½	24⅛—	⅛
10⅞	2½	PierceG .10p	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20½	7	Pioneer Plas	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13¼	5⅜	Pioneer Sys	32	6⅛	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
21	15⅝	PitDesMoin 1	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
42½	25⅜	Pittway .60b	4	29⅜	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞—	⅜
8	5⅛	Pit WVTr .48	4	5⅜	5½	5¼	5½+	⅛
12⅞	2⅝	PKL Co	6	2⅝	2⅜	2½	2½—	⅛
38⅞	10½	Plant Ind	69	15⅜	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛+	⅜
19⅞	6½	Plaza Group	6	8	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜+	⅛
13¼	5⅜	Plume Atwod	1	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8⅛—	¼
13⅜	4⅞	Ply Gem .36t	5	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
17½	7	Pneumo Dyn	4	8	8¼	8	8⅛+	⅛
27⅛	6	Poloron .88t	8	9	9	8⅜	8⅜	
13	5½	Polymer .18t	z100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
42⅝	15½	Potter Inst	222	15⅛	16⅛	14⅞	15⅞—	⅛
18⅝	4⅝	Prairie Oil	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
16⅞	11½	Pratt Lamb 1	4	11⅞	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
52	27⅛	PrentHall .68	26	34	34⅛	33⅜	34⅛+	⅜
13⅛	8⅜	PresRlt B .80	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛
12⅝	7⅛	Preston .14e	7	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
12¼	5⅛	Price Capital	3	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
9⅞	8½	Prov Gas .44	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
32⅞	5⅜	PrudRes .30p	10	8½	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
20⅛	5⅜	ProdFnds .10	24	5⅞	5⅜	5½	5½—	⅜
9⅝	5⅛	PubcoPet .15	13	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
61⅜	51⅛	PSColo pf4.25	z50	54	54	54	54	
24¼	14⅛	Pyle Natl .60	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
12⅞	8½	Pyroll Co .24	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
y 17⅜	15½	granchers Ex	6	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16⅜..	

R

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	2½	Rapid Am wt	150	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞	3 —	¼
8⅞	3⅝	Rath-Pack	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19	5¼	Ray Resrces	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	
20½	16⅝	RealEstI 1.32	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
12⅝	6⅛	RealtyE .25a	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	
10½	3	Realty E wt	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
17¾	10⅝	RltyIncT .72e	6	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11½+	⅛
5¼	2½	Reeves Ind	26	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	¼
15⅞	2	Reeves Telec	17	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
11⅞	5	Remco Ind	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	¼
15⅜	10¼	Rem Ar .80a	15	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
18⅜	12⅝	RepMtg1 1.40	23	15⅜	15⅜	15½	15⅜+	¼
5⅜	2⅞	RepMtgln wt	13	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
63⅜	17	ResrchCtl .08	154	22½	24¼	22½	24 +	1⅞
11¼	4⅝	Reserve OG	48	5⅞	6¼	5⅜	6¼+	½
10½	4¼	Resistoflex	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
13⅝	5	ResortsIntl A	23	5⅜	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
22½	4	Rest As .07p	28	4¾	4⅞	4½	4⅞+	¼
22⅜	17⅝	Rex Noreco	1	18	18	18	18 —	¼
13	3	RIC Intl Ind	19	3⅞	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
12½	4⅝	Richford Ind	4	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅜
38⅝	14⅝	Richton Intl	27	17⅜	17⅝	16½	17 —	⅞
16	6⅝	RicoArg Mng	22	14⅝	15	14⅝	15 +	¼
15	3	Riker Maxsn	45	4⅛	4¼	4	4⅛+	⅛
4	1½	Riker Mxn pf	6	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
5⅜	4	Ritt Fin B .34	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8½	3¼	Robintech	2	4	4	4	4 +	⅛
9½	4⅝	Roblin Ind	19	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼—	⅛
23½	7⅝	Rockower .20	25	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛+	¼
43⅛	16	Rogers 1.23t	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
45	15	Rollins Intl	12	18⅜	18⅜	18	18 —	⅜
3½	1½	Roll Roy .05e	58	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16—	1-16
26⅝	10½	RownDrl .14e	6	12	12½	11⅞	12⅛	
3⅜	1⅜	Royal Amer	17	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
9½	3⅜	RoyBusn .10e	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12½	4	Rusco Indust	33	4⅝	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	
5⅛	2	Russeks Inc	5	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
7⅜	3⅝	RussellA .06a	10	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	
10¼	7	RussellM .32e	3	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛

S

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12⅜	9⅝	SabinRoy .40	13	11¼	11¼	11	11⅛—	⅛
16½	7¼	Safegurd Ind	3	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
32⅞	12	StJhnTrk .90	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼+	¼
8⅞	3¼	Salem Corp	30	7¼	7½	7	7½	
14⅛	13⅝	Sambos Rest	7	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
6⅝	3⅞	S Carlos .30e	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
14⅝	11⅝	SDiegoG pf 1	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	¼
16½	5	Sanitas .06h	27	7⅜	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞+	⅛
6⅝	3¼	Sargent Ind	34	3⅝	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Saturn Airwy	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
24⅛	8	SavAStop 2.4	34	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9½+	⅛
73	19¼	Savin B Mch	50	23⅝	25	22¼	24½+	⅞
14	5⅜	Savoy Indust	12	7⅜	7⅜	6⅞	7 —	⅛
19⅛	13½	Saxon Ind	1147	17⅞	18⅞	17½	18¼+	⅜
6⅝	2⅝	Sayre Fisher	16	3	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
19⅝	7¼	Scam Instru	27	9	9½	9	9½+	⅜
16⅜	8	SchenuitA .40	11	9	9	9	9	
14½	7⅛	Schiller .16	7	7⅜	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞+	¼
9⅞	7⅛	Science Mgt	6	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜+	⅞
8⅝	5	Scient Atlant	1	5	5	5	5	
14	6	Scope Indust	3	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	
28½	11¼	Scurry Rain	9	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½	
12	4½	Sea Containr	16	6	6¼	6	6¼+	¼
8⅛	4⅛	SbdPlywd .10	3	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼—	⅜
11⅞	4½	Season All	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
22⅜	8⅝	SecMtge .40e	250	9	10⅜	9	10 +	1
8⅝	4¼	Seaman Bros	8	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼—	⅛
17¼	8⅞	SelasCorp .40	4	11	11⅜	11	11⅜+	⅜
13⅜	5	Selig Ltz .20r	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
11⅞	2⅜	Sequoyah Ind	28	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¼+	⅛
16⅝	7½	Servisco .38	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
6¼	3	Servo Corp	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
18⅜	9	Servotronic	3	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	
9⅞	7⅜	Seton Co .45	1	8½	8½	8½	8½	
6½	4⅛	Sheer Sh .36	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
6¼	3	Shattck Denn	4	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜—	⅛
11⅛	4	ShellWat .12r	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	9	Shelter Rsrcs	28	9⅝	9⅝	9	9⅛	
61½	35½	Sherwod Med	2	41¼	41½	41¼	41½+	⅛
3⅞	1½	Siboney Corp	69	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
16¼	6½	Sierra P Ind	26	8½	9	8½	9 +	½
16¼	7⅛	Sierracin Cp	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅛—	⅛
11¼	6	Silco Ind .30e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
13⅝	4¼	Sigmains .50f	7	5	5	4⅞	5	
8¼	4¼	Signal Cp .30	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
10¼	3½	Silicon Tran	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
7⅛	5	SimcoStrs .20	3	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½—	¼
11¼	6	Simkins .50	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
22⅛	5⅜	Simplexl .25b	1	6½	6½	6½	6½	
33⅞	18	Simplex Wire	17	21½	22⅝	21½	22⅜+	⅝
37⅛	19	SincVenOil 2	z10	25	25	25	25	
15⅝	6½	Sitkin SmRlg	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
9¼	6⅛	Sky City Strs	5	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
24¼	8⅝	SlickCorp .32	38	10⅛	10¼	9⅞	10¼+	⅛
48	19⅝	Slick pfA 1.75	15	22	22⅝	22	22¼+	⅜
8⅝	4½	SMD Ind .17	3	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞sh	
40⅛	14	Solitron .24	114	15½	15⅞	15⅛	15½+	⅛
34⅞	10¼	Sonder Brdct	19	15½	17	15½	16⅞+	1⅞
24	4½	Soundesign	30	6¼	7⅛	6⅜	7 +	⅛
105⅜	98	SCE pf 8.96	2	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞+	¾
20	17½	SC 5.80pf 1.45	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛—	¼
23¼	16	SC 5.20pf 1.30	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜—	⅛
15⅞	12⅞	SC 4.32pf 1.08	7	13⅞	14	13⅞	14 +	¼
14⅞	12⅜	SC 42.4pf 1.06	1	13	13	13	13 —	⅛
14½	12¼	SC 4.08pf 1.02	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
47	22½	Sou Roy 1.20	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞—	⅜
24	9⅜	Sw For Ind	19	13⅛	14	13⅛	13⅞—	⅛
17	7½	Specity Rest	5	8⅛	8⅛	8	8 +	⅛
20¼	6⅜	Spencer Shoe	16	6⅜	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
20⅜	12½	Std Allian .80	6	13⅝	14	13⅝	14 +	½
11⅞	3¼	Std Contalnr	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
22⅜	17⅜	StdCoosa 1.30	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜+	⅛
8½	3½	StdMetal .29f	3	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	
24¼	16	StdMot A .75	20	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛sh	
11¼	4⅜	Std Pac Corp	14	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
14	8	Std Thomson	3	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
7⅛	2⅜	Stanley Avia	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
5⅜	2½	Stanwick Cp	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
18½	10⅜	StapMach .80	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
8½	5⅜	Stardust .36e	4	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	6	
10½	8	Star Smkt .60	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
31¼	8⅜	Statham Inst	135	8⅜	9½	8⅝	9⅛+	⅜
15	9½	Steelmet Inc	7	12	12⅜	12	12⅜+	⅛
13	6⅛	SteinHal .25b	22	6⅜	7	6½	6½—	¼
8⅞	2⅝	Stellar Ind	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
25¼	12	Stepan Ch .48	9	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½+	⅛
11	3	Sterl Electrn	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
6⅞	3⅜	Ster Prec	3	3⅜	4	3⅞	4 +	½
19⅜	5½	Stern Met .25	54	6¼	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
16⅛	11½	Sternco A	8	14⅛	14¼	14	14 —	¼
30⅜	19⅝	Stop Shop .90	6	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅝+	⅜
44	25⅜	STP Cp .40a	58	37	37⅞	36½	37⅞+	⅞
9⅝	4⅛	Strothr Wells	13	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
		Suave Shoe	7	10	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
9⅜	2½	Summit Org	4	3⅛	3⅜	3¼	3⅜—	⅛
30¼	15⅜	Sun Elec .40	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	6⅜	
8⅝	3½	Sunair Electr	3	4⅛	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
16⅜	7½	Sup Surg Mf	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
40⅛	8	Superscope	18	11	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2¼	Supronics Cp	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
12¼	5½	Susquehana	18	5⅜	6	5⅜	5⅞—	⅛
15	9¼	Susqueh pf 1	2	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
18⅞	12¼	Sutro M .99e	7	14⅛	14⅜	14¼	14¼—	⅛
9⅝	4½	Synalloy .38t	10	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5 +	⅛
69¼	18⅛	Syntex .40b	163	23⅜	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
49¼	10⅛	Systems Eng	110	12⅜	13⅜	12½	13⅛+	⅜

T

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5⅞	2¼	Tamar Elect	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
16½	13⅜	TastyBk .88e	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼+	¼
26¼	6½	Tech Aerofm	14	8⅞	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝—	⅜
5¾	2	Tech Sym Cp	15	2⅛	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
27¼	8¼	Technic Oper	9	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
6⅜	2½	Technic Tape	18	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	
22	8⅛	Technico .40b	48	8¼	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅜
14½	4	Technitrol	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞—	⅛
16⅝	6⅛	Teleflex .20p	1	7	7	7	7	
133½	46	Teleprmt	164	65	67	64¼	67 +	3
20⅜	3⅞	Tenna Corp	25	6	6⅛	5⅞	6 —	⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Tenneco wt	3	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
8⅞	3⅛	Tensor Cp	3	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
39½	13½	Tesoro Pet	132	22⅞	24⅜	22⅞	24⅜+	2
8⅝	3⅜	Texstar	3	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜+	¼
18	7½	Textron wt	5	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	
8⅛	3	TFI Co Inc	13	3⅛	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	¼
13	8⅜	TherMkt .45e	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
37½	20⅛	Tokheim .60	3	24	24¼	24	24⅛+	½
61	50	Tol Ed pf4.25	z100	54½	55¼	54½	55¼+	1¼
29	16	Tonka Cp .40	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	
23⅜	9½	Tool Resrch	16	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
31¼	17	Torin Cp .4pb	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼—	½
14½	5¼	TownCtry .20	25	7⅞	8	7⅞	8 +	¼
6¼	2	Trans Carib	6	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
23⅜	9⅛	TransLux .60	13	13	13⅛	12½	12½—	⅜
8⅝	3	Transair .02g	5	5	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
15¼	7⅜	Transogrm	7	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	½
14½	5	TWA wt	18	5⅜	5¾	5½	5⅝—	⅛
73	48	Tri Cont wt	1	53	53	53	53	
11⅛	4⅝	Tri State Mot	5	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
24⅝	10½	TriangP .15g	26	15⅜	16⅛	15½	16⅛+	1⅛
3⅜	2 7-16	Tubos Mex	3	2 13-16	2 13-16	2 13-16	2 13-16	
23⅝	6	Tyco Labs	28	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	¼

U

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¼	3⅛	Udico Corp	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
14⅛	3⅝	Unexcelled	23	5⅜	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞—	⅜
14¼	11⅛	Un Invest .70	1	12	12	12	12 +	¼
16⅛	10⅛	Un StOm .30e	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
14	7⅛	UnAircPd .50	5	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7½—	⅛
4⅝	2⅜	Unit Asb .07e	33	3 1-16	3 3-16	3 1-16	3 1-16—	1-16
8⅛	4	Unit Bd Cart	7	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅜	3⅜	UnBrands wt	47	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½	
15⅞	6⅛	UnDollrSt .42	17	8⅛	8⅜	8¼	8⅜+	⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Unit Foods	26	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	
8	3⅜	Un Natl Corp	76	4	4⅜	4	4½+	½
3⅝	1¼	UnNat Cp wt	4	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	¼
8⅝	7⅜	Un Nat pf.70	5	8	8	8	8	
14⅝	7	UnPDye .30e	18	10⅛	10⅜	10¼	10⅜+	⅛
17	8⅛	Un Refin .15	3	10¼	10½	10¼	10½+	¼
8⅝	5⅛	US Ceramic	6	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅜
36	11	US Filter	17	18¼	19⅛	18¼	19 +	1
35¼	17⅜	USHome Dev	140	21⅞	22½	21	22½+	1⅛
34	12⅜	US Nat Rsrs	41	13¼	13½	13	13½	
12½	4¼	USRadm .20f	24	5¼	5¼	4⅞	4⅞—	⅜
21¼	14⅛	US Ritln 1.40	18	16¼	16¼	16	16⅛—	¼
10⅛	6	USRubR .50e	3	6½	6½	6½	6½+	¼
12⅝	4⅝	US Smelt wt	7	4⅝	5	4⅞	4⅞	
18⅝	3⅜	Unitrode Cp	34	5⅛	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
12	3¼	Un Cont .16f	6	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	
20	11½	Univ Mar .60	12	19	19⅜	19	19⅜+	⅛
31½	10½	UrisBldg wt	3	13½	13⅜	13½	13⅜+	⅜
20½	4⅜	URS Systems	67	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
13⅜	11⅝	UtahIdSu .80	5	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛

V

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19⅝	12	Valles Stk H	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾—	⅛
10	3	Valley Met	7	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼+	½
15⅝	8⅝	Van Dorn .30	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5½	2½	Vanguard Int	12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
14½	3	Varo Inc	17	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
37½	10⅜	Veeco Instru	73	12½	13	12½	13 +	1
19⅝	9⅝	Venice Ind	47	12	12⅞	12	12⅞+	⅞
24⅝	5⅝	Vernitron	22	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞+	⅜
21⅞	10¼	Vetco Ofshre	16	15	15⅜	15	15½+	⅜
25⅜	5⅜	Viewlex	151	8	8⅛	7½	8⅛+	¼
27⅛	6⅜	Vikoa Inc	66	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	
8½	4½	Vintage Ent	8	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼—	⅛
10⅜	4⅛	VLN Corp .20	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
54¼	32½	VLN Cp pf 3	6	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	
15⅛	6	VolMerch .20	14	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜+	¼
7⅛	4⅜	Vulc Inc .30	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛

W

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30½	8½	Wabash .20	176	8½	8⅝	8	8¼—	¼
24	14⅜	Wacknhut .28	3	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅜
9¼	3⅞	Wadell Equip	4	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	
23⅜	9⅝	WalcoNt .25e	z100	10	10	10	10	
13⅞	4⅛	Waltham Ind	11	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
51¾	16⅛	Wang Labs	95	19⅞	20⅜	19⅛	20⅛+	1
8⅞	2	Ward Fds wt	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
11¼	5	Wards Co .40	1	6½	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
6⅝	3⅜	Watsco .08r	17	3⅞	3⅞	3¼	3¼—	⅝
30⅞	18¼	Well McL .50	9	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜+	⅛
11⅞	5⅜	WellcoE .10d	7	6	6¼	6	6¼+	½
8¼	5½	Wells Rch Gr	37	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7¼+	⅛
20⅞	16	West Ch .90	2	18	18	18	18	
11	4½	Westates Pet	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
7⅜	2⅞	Westby Fash	8	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
18⅛	9	WstnFin .10g	5	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
37½	11⅝	WsinIHot .20	15	14¼	15½	14¼	15½+	½
10⅞	5⅜	Wn Nuclear	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
11½	2⅜	Westrn Orbis	9	4⅛	4⅞	4	4 —	⅛
52⅜	30⅜	West Un Intl	3	34¼	35	34⅜	35 +	⅜
48⅛	20	Wheelab .60a	6	20¼	20¼	20	20	
9⅞	7⅜	Whippany .60	1	8	8	8	8	
7⅛	2½	Whitehall El	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
22⅛	17⅛	Whiting 1.50	1	18	18	18	18	
7⅜	2	Whittaker wt	20	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
6⅛	2½	Wichita Ind	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
18⅜	5⅜	Willcox Gibb	12	6	6½	6	6½+	⅛
42⅝	12	Wmhouse	7	14¼	14½	14¼	14⅜—	⅛
8⅛	4	Wilshire .32t	23	5	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
22⅞	8⅛	WilsonCo 1.35	45	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞—	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Wilson Co wt	25	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛	
9	4⅛	Wilson Bros	4	5½	5½	5½	5½	
10¼	6	Wilson Ph .50	18	6¼	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜—	⅛
16¼	9⅞	WilsonSpt .60	1	14½	14½	14½	14½—	¼
5⅞	3½	WilsonSpt wt	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
12⅛	6	Winkelmn .40	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
64	53½	WisPL pf4.50	z50	58	58	58	58 +	1½
11⅞	7⅜	Woodlnd .52t	5	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12⅜+	⅛
19	7⅜	Work Wr .60	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
10⅞	4⅛	Wrather Cp	3	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
2⅛	1½	Wright Harg	8	1 11-16	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝	
13	10⅛	WTC Air .05e	7	13	13½	13	13½+	⅜
9½	3⅛	Wyle Labs	14	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9⅝	5	Wyomiss .06p	2	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅜

Y

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56½	17¼	Yates Ind	17	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	
18	9	Yates Ind wt	8	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
17⅜	15	Yonk Rac .80	4	15⅜	16	15⅜	16 +	⅜

Z

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10	4⅛	Zero Mfg .10	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
32⅜	7½	ZimrHom .24	124	12¼	13	12	12⅞+	⅞
7⅜	3⅛	Zion Foods	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1969 plus stock dividend. e—Declared or paid so far this year. f—Paid in stock during 1969, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Paid last year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on July 23, 1970

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
RIALS				
bitibi	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	¼
cklands	5¼	5¼	5¼	
gra V Oil	4.95	4.90	4.90	—.05
ibta NG	20	19½	20	+1
rgus pf C	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
tl Sug	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
k Nova S	17½	17⅜	17½+	⅛
ell Tel	43⅛	42⅝	43 +	⅜
C Forest	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
lock Bros	3.05	2.95	3.00	
urns	8	8	8	
alg Pow	20½	20½	20½+	¼
an Malt	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
an Pack	19	19	19 +	½
anPerm Mtg	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅜
dn C Wrt	.79	.79	.79	—.07
dn Im Bk	19½	19	19½+	⅛
dn Ind Gas	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	¼
apital Div	1.20	1.15	1.20	
hemcell	4.90	4.90	4.90	
n Build	.97	.97	.97	+.06
nsum Gas	16⅛	16	16 +	¼
rush Int	11⅛	11	11	
gnus A	4.60	4.40	4.40	—.10
gnus B	4.25	4.25	4.25	+.15
om Fdrs	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
om Stores	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
Pont Can	17	16⅜	16⅜	
lex Div	5	5	5	
alcon	146½	144	146½+	2½
am Play	9	9	9	
ed Grain	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	
en Dist Can	10⅛	10	10	
L Pap	17¼	17¼	17¼	
W Life	40½	40½	40½	
rayhd Can	10⅛	10	10⅛+	¼
uar Trust	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
ulf Can	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	¼
awk Sid	1.75	1.70	1.75	
B Oil G	36½	36	36½+	⅜
ur&Erie	16⅛	16	16⅛	
nd Accept	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
land Gas	9	9	9 +	⅛
t P Line	22	21½	21⅞+	⅛
v Grp A	6⅛	6¼	6⅛+	⅛
aiser Resour	14¼	13½	14¼+	1
abatt J	24	23⅞	24 +	½
k Ont Cem	1.90	1.90	1.90	
oblaw A	6	6	6	
oblaw B	6	6	6 +	⅛
oblaw B	6	6	6 +	⅛
oeb	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
MacM Bl	23	22⅞	23 +	½
Metro Strs	17½	17½	17½	
loore	29½	29	29⅛	
lorand	27⅜	26⅞	27 +	⅛
lor Oil G	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
SF Ind	4.40	4.15	4.15	—.30
shawa A	13	13	13 +	⅛
etrofina	16	15⅞	15⅞	
othmans	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
cotts Rest	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
hell Can A	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
impsn Ltd	15	14⅞	15	
impSrs A	19½	19⅛	19⅜	
teler Stl	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
teel Can	21½	21⅜	21½+	⅛
uper Pet	30	30	30	
eledyn Can	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
exaco Can	21⅞	21½	21⅞+	⅛
or Dm Bk	18	17⅞	18	
rad Group	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
rans Can	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
rans Mt	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
n CarbCan	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
n Gas Can	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
ersatile	2.85	2.80	2.80	—.15
eldwood	12½	12	12	—1
estbn Intl	5⅜	5½	5½+	⅛
eston A	21⅜	21½	21⅜+	⅛
hite Pass	13½	13⅜	13⅜—	⅜
nico	2.12	2.06	2.10	—.02
th Cop	12.87	12.75	12.75	
alow	1.95	1.95	1.95	
ron MS	5.00	4.90	5.00	
infio	2.30	2.20	2.30	+.05

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3900	Can Tung	2.20	2.12	2.20	+.05
1100	Cassiar	20.62	20.50	20.50	
1600	Chimalgy	1.26	1.25	1.25	
2000	Coch Will	.42	.42	.42	
27000	C Morris	1.97	1.89	1.94	+.05
300	Conwst	9.30	9.25	9.30	
1200	Coppert	1.48	1.46	1.46	
1100	Crgmt	11.00	11.00	11.00	
245	Denis	27.25	27.25	27.25	—.25
130	East Sull	5.70	5.70	5.70	+.20
875	Endako	13.00	13.00	13.00	
3300	Gordm	3.30	3.15	3.15	—.15
175	Granisle	11.87	11.87	11.87	
1506	Gunnar	1.12	1.12	1.12	+.06
810	Holling	30.00	29.62	29.75	+.25
600	Intl Hall	2.75	2.70	2.75	+.05
4538	Int Mogul	1.25	10.37	11.00	+.75
780	Km Kotla	1.90	1.85	1.85	
860	Kerr Ad	10.62	10.37	10.62	—.12
4400	L Duitt	17.00	16.62	17.00	+.25
432	La Luz	9.15	9.15	9.15	
200	Leitch	1.60	1.60	1.60	
200	Macassa	1.39	1.39	1.39	+.09
1000	Madsen	.83	.81	.83	+.03
825	Mattag	22.00	22.00	22.00	
100	Newcon	5.75	5.75	5.75	
8600	New Imp	1.70	1.66	1.70	+.01
2350	Opem	12.25	12.12	12.12	—.12
100	Orchan	3.30	3.30	3.30	
2950	Patino	38.50	37.50	38.50	+1.00
400	Pine Pt	30.75	30.50	30.50	+.25
4800	Placer	31.25	31.00	31.00	—.25
1600	Rayrock	1.31	1.29	1.29	—.01
3605	Sherritt	18.62	18.50	18.62	—.12
1000	Siscoe	1.83	1.83	1.83	—.02
720	Steep R	3.00	3.00	3.00	—.05
25	Sullivan	5.70	5.70	5.70	
1200	Teck A	5.80	5.70	5.80	
1710	Tribag	.92	.91	.92	
2100	W Mines	4.40	4.35	4.40	+.05
15500	Willroy	1.74	1.65	1.67	
3800	Yk Bear	4.20	4.05	4.20	+.05
	Oils & Gas				
2550	Alminex	4.45	4.40	4.45	+.05
1700	Can Del	8.95	8.15	8.75	—.05
700	Clark C	1.55	1.50	1.50	—.05
3000	Dynam	1.13	1.10	1.10	—.01
7825	Gt Plain	20.25	19.87	20.00	+.12
1500	Nat Petro	1.60	1.58	1.60	+.07
1650	Num OG	5.25	5.00	5.25	+.15
420	Permo	.70	.61	.70	
1000	Petrol	1.06	1.05	1.06	+.01
4200	Place G	1.06	1.04	1.04	—.03
4750	Ranger	8.80	8.65	8.80	+.30
12600	Spooner	1.34	1.28	1.30	+.02
26530	Syra O&G	2.05	1.96	2.03	+.05
1250	W Decal	4.10	4.00	4.00	

Total sales 1,342,000 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
380	Algoma	12½	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
330	Asbestos	27	27	27 —	½
1763	Bank Mont	15⅜	15	15⅜+	¼
2035	Brinco	4.10	4.05	4.05	—.05
22950	Can Cement	35	35	35 —	¼
3635	Cdn Indust	8½	8¼	8½+	⅛
650	Con Bath	11½	11¼	11½+	⅛
1000	Dom Text	11	10⅞	10⅞	
1140	Imp Tob	13½	13⅜	13½+	⅛
[illegible]	Molson A	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
[illegible]	Molson B	13¼	13¼	[illegible]	
650	Power Co	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
435	Price Co	7½	7⅛	7½+	⅛
3105	Royal Bank	22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
225	Royal Trst	27	27	27	
435	Steinberg A	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	¼
300	Velcro Ind	19	19	19 —	⅜
700	Zellers	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	¼

Total sales 814,900 shares.

Eurodollar Debts Rise

WASHINGTON, July 23 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowing by U.S. banks from their foreign branches rose $91 million during the week ended July 15, the Federal Reserve reports. This follows a $138 million rise the previous week, and brings gross liabilities of banks to their foreign branches to $12.18 billion.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on July 23, 1970

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Thursday.

	Bid	Ask
Aberdn	1.66	1.82
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	5.02	5.51
Incom	3.45	3.78
Insur	6.27	6.87
Advisrs	4.38	4.79
Affiliatd	6.21	h.72
Afutre	5.49	5.49
All Am F	.53	.58
Allstate	8.83	9.49
Alpha Fd	8.88	9.70
Amcap	4.77	5.21
Am Bus	2.83	307
Am Dvln	8.77	9.58
Amer Express:		
Capit	6.56	7.17
Incme	7.92	8.66
Invest	7.50	8.20
Specl	7.00	
Stock	7.11	7.77
Am Eqty	3.94	4.31
Am Grth	5.03	5.50
Am Inv	4.56	4.56
Am Mut	7.36	8.04
AmN Gth	2.28	2.49
Am Pac	unavail	
Anchor Group:		
Capit	6.52	7.15
Grwth	8.74	9.58
Incme	6.87	7.53
Fd Inv	7.29	7.99
Vent	36.60	40.11
Apollo Fd	7.09	7.75
Associa	1.09	1.19
gastron	3.77	4.12
Axe Houghton:		
Fund A	4.56	4.96
Fund B	6.32	6.87
Stock	5.23	5.72
Sci Cp	3.88	4.22
Babson	unavail	
Beacon	10.36	10.36
Berg Kpt	7.46	7.46
Berk Gth	4.88	5.33
Blair Fd	5.30	5.79
Bondstk	5.10	5.57
Boston St	6.46	7.06
Bost Fdn	8.99	9.83
Boston	7.15	7.81
Broad St	11.82	12.37
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	11.55	12.65
Candn	17.09	18.38
Divid	3.15	3.45
NatW S	9.20	9.95
NY Vnt	12.33	13.50
BusM Fd	6.18	6.77
CG Fd	7.31	7.98
Capamr	6.78	7.41
Capit Inv	2.64	2.89
Capit Shr	5.28	5.78
Cent Shr	9.70	10.60
Channing Funds:		
Balan	10.81	10.94
Com St	1.39	1.52
Grwth	4.14	4.55
Incom	6.59	7.20
Specl	1.42	1.55
Chase Gr Bos:		
Capit	5.31	5.80
Fund	6.94	7.58
Frnt	57.43	59.98
Shrhd	8.73	9.54
Specl	6.75	7.38
Chemcl	14.77	16.14
Colonial:		
Equty	3.09	3.38
Fund	9.08	9.92
Grwth	4.68	5.11
Incom	9.02	9.86
Vent	3.69	4.03
Col Grth	9.89	9.89
Commc	8.08	8.83
ComS Bd	4.03	4.38
Cwlth AB	1.12	1.21
Cwlth CD	1.34	1.45
Comp As	7.86	8.61
Compet	5.47	5.98
Comp Bd	7.64	8.30
Comp Fd	7.81	8.49

	Bid	Ask
Comstk	3.61	3.99
Concord	9.34	9.34
Consol In	9.00	9.50
Consu In	2.88	3.15
Contl Ml	6.26	6.26
Cont Gth	7.01	7.08
Corp Ld	12.66	13.94
Cnty Cap	9.94	10.24
Cro WDiv	4.99	5.34
Cro WDal	5.57	6.09
deVgh M	51.65	51.65
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.65	10.55
Delwr	10.55	11.53
Delta	5.89	6.44
Drexel	11.77	11.77
Dreyf Fd	9.79	10.73
Dreyf Lv	10.89	11.93
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	8.87	9.69
Grwth	9.86	10.78
Incom	5.25	5.74
Specl	6.75	7.38
Stock	11.35	12.40
Eberst	10.64	1.63
Egret	10.29	11.18
Emrg Sc	4.18	4.57
Energy	10.86	10.86
Entprse	5.16	
Equity	7.64	8.35
Equt Gth	7.58	8.31
Essex	12.28	12.28
Evergr In	10.80	1.80
F-D Cap	4.35	4.73
Fairfd	7.92	8.44
Farm Bu	8.18	8.18
Fed Grth	10.57	11.55
Fid Cap	9.68	10.58
Fid Fund	13.00	14.21
Fid Trnd	9.08	20.85
Financial Prog:		
Dynm	3.43	3.76
Indust	3.29	3.61
Incom	4.93	5.40
Vent	3.82	4.19
FstF Va	8.96	9.79
Fstin Dis	6.37	6.98
Fst InGth	6.63	7.27
Fst InStk	7.22	7.91
Fst Multi	7.42	7.54
Fst Nat	6.11	6.68
Fst Siera	30.25	33.17
Flet Cap	5.37	
Flet Fnd	4.74	4.74
Fla Gth	4.52	4.94
Fnd Gth	3.69	4.03
Foundrs	6.91	7.55
Foursq	8.07	8.82
ANKLIN Group:		
DNTC	6.42	7.04
Grwth	5.11	5.60
Util	5.76	6.31
Incom	1.81	1.98
Freedm	6.97	7.64
Fd InMut	8.40	8.40
Fund Am	7.37	8.08
Gateway	6.32	6.83
Gen Sec	8.51	8.51
Gibraltr	5.39	5.44
Group Sec:		
Apex F	5.99	6.55
Bal Fd	7.91	8.65
Com St	11.23	12.28
GrthFd A	5.89	6.44
Grth Ind	16.05	16.05
Grypin	12.89	13.43
Guardn	20.42	20.42
Hamilton:		
HFI	3.65	3.99
Gth	5.61	6.13
Harbor	6.83	7.46
Hartwll	8.91	8.91
H&C Lav	8.37	8.37
Hedb Gor	6.15	6.15
Hedge	8.96	9.82
Heritge	1.71	1.87
H Mann	12.97	13.51
Hubsmn	3.52	3.85
ICM Finl	6.30	6.90
ISI Gth	3.52	3.85
ISI Inc	3.75	4.10
Impact F	6.56	7.17
Imp Cap	7.77	8.49
Imp Gth	5.76	6.30
Inc FdB	6.00	6.58
Indepnt	4.91	5.36
Ind Trnd	10.43	1.40
Indstry	3.52	3.85
INTGN	6.93	7.49
Inv CoA	10.70	11.69
Inv Guid	7.85	7.85

	Bid	Ask
Inv Indic	5.26	5.26
Inves Bos	10.00	10.93
Investors Group:		
IDS ndl	3.34	3.63
Mut	8.42	9.15
Prog	3.13	3.40
Stock	14.93	16.32
Select	8.69	9.35
Var Py	5.68	6.18
Inv Rsch	4.10	4.48
Istel	15.77	16.26
Ivy	5.90	5.90
J Hncock	6.39	6.95
Johnstn	17.14	17.14
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	7.59	8.32
Cus B1	18.04	18.83
Cus B2	18.04	19.68
Cus B4	7.82	8.54
Cus K1	6.86	7.49
Cus K2	4.07	4.44
Cus S1	15.40	16.81
Cus S2	8.76	9.57
Cus S3	6.05	6.61
Cus S4	3.46	3.78
Polar	2.96	3.25
Knickb	5.93	6.50
Knick Gt	6.47	7.09
Lex Grth	6.78	7.41
Lex Rsch	12.30	13.44
Liberty	4.76	5.20
Life Stk	4.51	4.93
Life Inv	5.93	6.48
Linc Nat	8.10	8.85
Ling	2.79	3.05
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	31.69	31.69
Capit	8.59	8.59
Mut	11.90	11.90
Luth Bro	9.96	10.89
Magna In	7.91	8.64
Manhtn	4.23	4.62
Mass Fd	9.19	10.07
Mass Gth	9.54	10.43
Mass Tr	12.38	13.53
Mates	3.05	3.05
Mathers	9.29	9.29
Merid Fd	11.41	12.47
MidA Mu	4.58	5.01
Moody Cp	10.78	11.73
Moody's	11.06	12.09
MIF Fd	7.32	7.91
MIF Gth	4.24	4.58
MuUS Gv	10.12	11.28
Mu OmG	4.19	4.48
Mu Omin	8.72	9.48
Mut Shrs	11.89	11.89
Mut Trst	1.77	1.77
NEA Mut	8.24	8.41
Nat Ind	8.14	8.14
Nat Invst	6.00	6.56
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.17	10.02
Bond	4.61	5.04
Divid	3.52	3.85
Grwth	7.48	8.17
Pf Stk	5.85	6.39
Incom	4.35	4.75
Stock	6.79	7.42
Nel Grth	7.29	7.92
Neuw Cat	3.38	3.70
Neuw Fd	16.41	16.41
New Wld	10.70	11.69
Newton	12.11	13.23
Nich Strg	8.17	8.17
Noreast	13.91	13.91
Ocngph	5.76	5.76
Omega	5.39	5.51
100 Fd	11.58	12.66
101 Fd	3.04	3.29
One WmS	12.16	12.16
O'Neil	11.35	11.35
Oppenh	6.33	6.92
Opp AIM	8.65	9.45
OTC Sec	9.34	10.15
Pace Fnd	6.49	7.09
Paul Rev	6.06	6.62
Penn Sq	6.86	6.86
Pa Mut	3.40	3.40
Phila	11.46	12.56
Pilot	6.00	6.56
Pine St	9.29	9.29
Pion Ent	5.41	5.91
Pion Fnd	9.61	10.50
Plan Inv	8.62	9.42
Price Funds:		
Grwth	19.06	19.06
N Era	8.43	9.43
N Hor	19.20	19.20
Pro Fund	8.02	8.02
Provdnt	3.73	4.08

	Bid	Ask
Puritan	8.46	9.25
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	6.06	6.58
Georg	11.90	13.01
Grth	8.36	9.14
Incom	6.82	7.45
Invest	5.83	6.37
Vista	6.72	7.34
Voyag	5.48	5.99
Rep Tech	3.29	3.61
Revere	8.47	9.26
Rinfret	13.30	13.38
Rosenth	5.13	5.61
Salem Fd	4.51	4.93
Schustr	11.92	13.05
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	unavail	
Spcl	26.75	26.75
Bal	12.61	12.61
Com St	7.78	7.78
Security Funds:		
Equty	2.50	2.73
Invest	6.60	7.21
Ultra	5.46	5.97
Selec Am	8.07	8.74
Sel SpecS	12.32	13.47
Sentl Gth	6.73	7.32
Sham Fd	7.93	7.93
Shear Ap	90.05	90.42
Sh Dean	12.33	12.33
Side	8.27	9.06
Sigma Funds:		
Capti	6.47	7.07
Invest	9.15	10.00
Trust	7.51	8.21
Smith B	7.69	7.69
Swn Inv	7.35	7.95
Swinv Gt	4.89	5.29
Sover Inv	12.01	13.15
Spectra	5.52	6.05
StFrm Gt	unavail	
State St	36.75	37.75
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	6.09	6.67
Fiduc	5.23	5.73
Scien	2.65	2.90
Stein Roe Fds:		
Bal	15.65	15.65
Cap Op	6.51	6.51
Stock	10.68	10.68
Sup InGt	5.48	6.01
SupInSt	7.70	8.44
Syncr Gt	6.62	7.23
TMR Ap	9.31	10.17
Teachrs	7.55	7.97
Technci	3.41	3.73
Technot	6.00	6.54
Temp Gt	23.37	25.32
Towr MR	4.21	4.60
Tran Cap	6.20	6.74
Trav Eq	7.71	8.43
Tudor Fd	11.78	12.87
TwnC Gt	2.43	2.66
TwnC Inc	3.59	3.93
Unif Mut	7.85	8.58
Unifd	7.53	8.23
Un Capitl	7.45	8.14
United Funds:		
Accm	5.67	6.21
Incom	11.18	12.25
Scien	5.89	6.45
Vang	6.64	7.28
UFd Can	7.60	8.31
Value Line Fd:		
Val Lin	4.96	5.44
Incom	4.07	4.46
Spl Sit	3.91	4.28
VncеS spl	5.58	6.10
Vandrbt	5.22	5.72
Vangd	3.15	3.44
Var IndP	3.99	4.34
Viking	5.41	5.88
Whst In	9.48	10.36
Wash Mu	10.37	11.33
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr o	17.17	18.27
Ivest	12.24	13.38
Morg	7.81	8.54
Techv	6.66	
Trust	8.65	9.45
Wellm	unavail	
Windr	8.18	8.94
West Ind	4.76	5.19
Whitehl	10.58	11.56
Wincp Fd	4.02	4.39
Winfield	3.48	3.80
Wisc Fd	5.82	6.36
Worth	2.12	2.31

Tokyo Exchange

July 23, 1970

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	148	Matsu E. Ind.	566
Canon Cam.	339	Matsu El Wks	722
Dai Nip. Print	221	Mitsubi Hvy Ind	87
Fuji Bank	270	Mitsui & Co.	163
Fuji Photo	†488	Mitsukoshi	320
Hayakawa E	353	Nippon Elec.	259
Hitachi	112	Shiseido	930
Honda	159	Sony Corp.	2,319
C. Itoh	115	Sumitomo Bk.	365
Japan Air Lines	1,482	Taisho Marine	111
Kao Soap	303	Takeda Chem.	310
Kansai El P	675	Teijin	81
Kirin Brewery	176	Tokyo Marine	236
Komatsu	180	Toray	139
Kubota I. Wks.	198	Toyota Motor	323

†Previous

One Dollar—

—was worth yesterday:

Austrian schillings	25.80
Belgian francs	49.62
British pound ($ per £)	2.3885
Canadian dollar	1.03
Danish crowns	7.503
Dutch guilders	3.60
Finnish marks	4.167
French francs	5.5162
German marks	3.6313
Greek drachmas	30.00
Italian lire	628.95
Mexican pesos	12.50
Norwegian crowns	7.143
Portuguese escudos	28.60
Spanish pesetas	69.61
Swedish crowns	5.188
Swiss francs	4.2985

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	79.60
Algembank	233
AmroBank	54.30
A'damRubb	40.30
Billiton	—
Fokker	69.50
Heineken	193
H.V.A.	59
Holland-Am	83
Hoogovers	88
I.O.S. Ltd	51⅞
L.P.I.	56.70
K.L.M.	115
Ned. Kabel	—
Philips new	61.10
Robeco	213.90
Rolinco	167.50
RoyalDutch	133.10
Unilever	87.10
VerMash	74

Brussels

Arbed	4,100
Ast.d.Mines	1,996
Cock-Ougree	1,284
Electorbel	5,100
Lambert	1,558
Petrofina	2,490
Ph.Gevaert	1,662
Soc.Générale	12,900
Un.Minière	1,814

Düsseldorf

AEG	165.30
Aug.Thyssen	79
BASF	161.50
Bayer	148.50
Commerzbk	201
Cont.Gummi	141
Daimler-Benz	378
Demag	154.30
DeutBank	347
DresdeBank	211.10
Gels Bergw	69.50
Hoeschter	168.60
Hoesch	68
Karstadt	319
Kaufhof	245.30
KHD	144
Lufthansa	63
Mannesmann	147
Metallgesell	410.50
RheinStahl	117
RWE new	162.50
Siemens	188.50
Volkswagen p	213
Veba	152

London

Anglo-AmCp	67/1½
Anglo-Amin	18½
BarclayBank	62/3
BeechamGr	41/-
Bowater	43/6
BritAmTob	107/-
Brit.Oxygen	9/2
Brit.Petrole	70/9
Brit.LeyM	6/4½
Chartered	57/4½
Courtaulds	28/7½
Daggafont	2/10½
DeBeer Def	43/3
Decca Rec	51/6
Distillers	24/6
Dunlop	29/4½
ElMus.Ind	39/3
FreeStGedl	122/6
GEC	18/10½
Glaxo Gr	74/3
Gt.Univ.St	54/6
Guinness	27/11½
Hawker-Sidd	31/-
Hudson-Bay	133/9
ImpChemic	43/10½
IOS Mgt new	55½
Mar&Spen	59/-
MetalBox	57/10½
RandMines	170/-
Rank-Org	98/-
Rolls-Royce	11/-
RoyalDutch	19½
R.T.Z.	59/4
Shell	65/4½
Tube Invest	63/10½
Union Corp	195/7½
Vickers	22/10½
WarL3½	37⅜
West Deep	88/9
West Drief	148/9
West Hold	147/6
West Min	97/6
WoolW	13/6

Milan

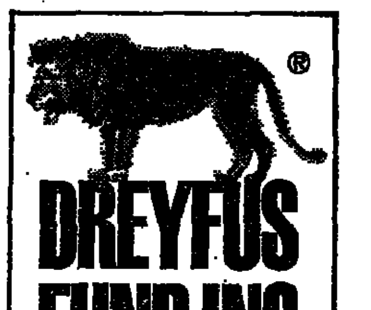
Fiat	2,837
Finsider	592.75
Generali	64,950
Italsider	675
LaRinasc	310.50
Montedis	975.50
Olivetti	2,650
Pirelli	2,635
SniaVisco	3,280
Terni	195

Paris

AirLiquide	370
Beghin	179.50
BNCI	—
Can Pacific	309
C.G.E.	429.70
C.S.F.	136
Citroën	91.80
CieBancaire	514
Créd.Comm.	161.10
Créd.Lyonn.	—
DeBeers 100	30.90
EssoStand	113.80
Fin.Par.BP	246.50
Fr.Pétroles	150
IBM	1,550
ImpOil	93.40
IntNickCan	231.30
Mach.Bull	95.10
Michelin	1,228
Mobil	285
OmniumPét	255
PathéMarc	—
Péchiney	196.40
Peugeot	259
Radio Techn	241
Rhokana	38.05
Rh.Poulenc	251.10
Rio Tinto	41.10
RoyalDutch	221
St. Gobain	131.60
Schneider	202.90
Shell	104
Simca	—
Soc.Générale	22.80
SuezCieFin	297
Thomson	143.70
Usine-Kuhl	224
Young3½%	216

Zurich

AC Fischer	1,405
BrownBoveri	1,550
Ciba Reg	8,325
ElekWatt	2,000
Hoff-Roche	150,000
MotColumb	1,380
Nestlé bear	3,105
Saurer	1,640
Sodec	124
Sulzer	3,650
Un.B.Suisse	3,675



FINANCIAL COMMUNIQUE

My attention has been drawn to the published advertisements in the international press, inviting the public to invest in the "shipowners fund" coupled with the name of N. Onassis as chairman/president with an address in Luxembourg and how through the synonymity of names it is thought that this refers to myself. In these circumstances I wish to state that I have no connection with this "shipowner fund" and that Mr. Nicholas Onassis does not and never has had any business connection with me.

Aristotle S. Onassis.

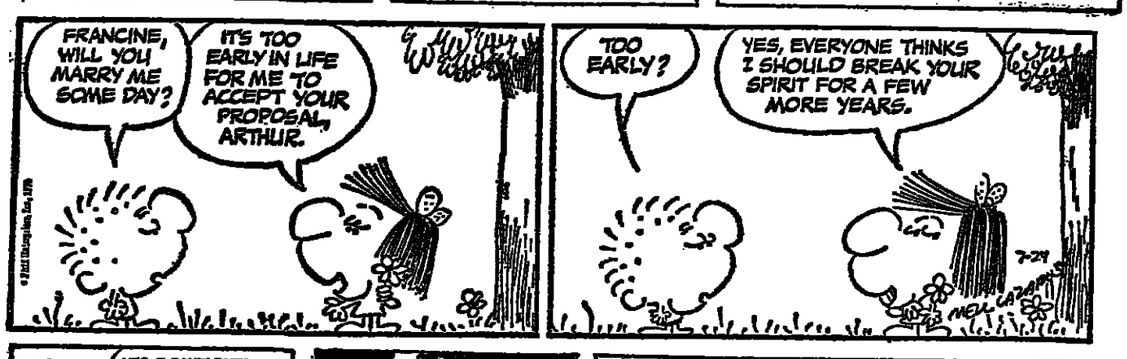
PEANUTS

B.C.

L'IL ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH

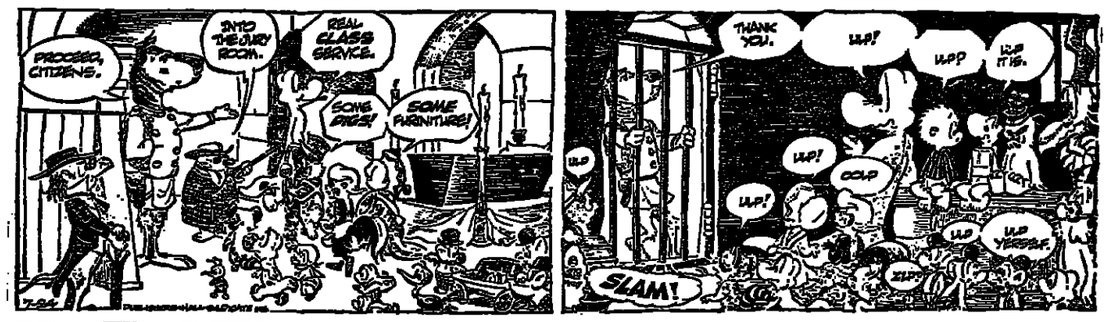


BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO



RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Psychic bids are rarely attempted in serious tournament play, but there were a few examples in the recent world pair championship in Stockholm. The diagramed deal was perhaps the only case in which both pairs tried to steal from each other, and the result was distinctly comical.

The East-West cards were held by a Spanish partnership, Antonio Conrado and Jaime Dezcaller. North and South were two German experts, Detlef von Gynz of Berlin and Dirk Schroeder of Wiesbaden.

After West had opened normally with one diamond and North had overcalled two clubs, East tried a psychic bid of two hearts. His idea, no doubt, was to play a spade contract eventually, having discouraged his opponents from leading hearts.

South added to the confusion by bidding two spades. He had inferred, quite rightly, that the opponents held a fit in spades that they had not yet discovered and East could not resist the pleasure of defending against spades.

West innocently led the heart two, which he believed to be his partner's suit.

South won the first trick with the heart jack over East's ten, and considered how he could collect a second trick. As the cards lay, he could obviously have cashed the heart ace for a fine score. But, like West, he was under the influence of East's psychic.

It seemed likely that East had begun with five hearts and West with one. In that case, the heart ace would be ruffed, and the only hope was to make a club trick quickly. So South led a club to dummy's ace, and East took over. He drew the trumps and played diamonds. As West had shrewdly preserved all his diamonds, the defense made all the remaining tricks.

East-West collected 700 points and nearly all the match points.

NORTH
♠ 2
♡ Q764
◇ J6
♣ AK8765

WEST (D)
♠ Q104
♡ K32
◇ AK875
♣ 103

EAST
♠ AKJ9876
♡ 1085
◇ Q93
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ 53
♡ AJ9
◇ 1042
♣ QJ942

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ◇	2 ♣	2 ♡	2 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

G	R	E	A	S	E		I	G	I		P	O	P	E
R	E	F	L	E	X		S	U	R	V	I	V	O	R
O	N	F	I	L	E		S	N	E	A	K	E	R	S
U	T	A		F	R	A	U	D		L	A	R	G	E
N	E	C	K		T	R	I	L	L		S	H	Y	
D	R	E	A	M		E	N	E	I	D		E	A	R
			Y	O	U	N	G		L	E	L	A	N	D
A	T	L	A	N	T	A		C	A	N	A	R	D	S
L	O	O	K	A	T		D	E	C	O	R			
B	O	O		D	E	F	E	R		F	E	T	C	H
	K	K	K		R	A	C	E	R		S	O	R	E
L	I	O	N	S		C	A	S	E	D		M	A	R
U	N	V	E	I	L	E	D		R	O	T	A	T	E
S	T	E	L	L	A	T	E		U	N	I	T	E	S
T	O	R	T		O	S	S		M	E	M	O	R	Y

DENNIS THE MENACE

"I FINALLY GOT DENNIS TO SLEEP. BUT IT WAS EXHAUSTING!"

"WHAT'S 'EXHAUSTING' MEAN?"

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RYPAH

KANTE

YERSIM

RYLAIF

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HENCE SWOOP ABUSED CACTUS

Answer: The best thing to use for feathering your nest— CASH DOWN

BOOKS

THE SECOND ARAB AWAKENING
The Middle East 1914-70

By Jon Kimche. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 288 pp. $

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

HISTORY, or at least the reading of history, can be a consolation. Jon Kimche's review of events in the Middle East from the end of World War I to the present puts the daily reports of bloodletting in that area into perspective. It puts a distance between these daily accounts and the reader.

The intensity is lessened. The story on the front page that sounds so full of disaster (and may well be) is scaled down and takes its place in the unhappy history of that region.

His book makes for grim reading. Yet because the book increases our understanding, its effect is buoyant, as if understanding sets the spirit free.

A British journalist and editor of the magazine the New Middle East, Kimche deals with major Arab countries and the European powers with which they were—and are—enmeshed. The current troubles, he says, can be traced back directly to the settlements in the Middle East after World War I (though settlement scarcely seems to be the word), with the breakup of the Ottoman Empire. Britain especially saw itself as taking over the places where the Turks had once been. Britain argued that not only was its security involved but that these lands also needed masters and that it was naturally endowed to take on such a role.

"I say without disparagement to America or anybody else," Lord Curzon, a member of the British cabinet, wrote at that time, "If you want to see a backward country fairly governed, on the whole we do it better than anyone else. My conviction is that the salvation of the dark places consists of having them under British rule."

Britain of course would decide which were the backward countries and would govern whether they wished it or not.

Yet Britain appeared to be masterful enough as it established itself in Egypt, took over the mandates of Palestine and Iraq, and carved out part of the earlier Turkish empire to form Transjordan. It used money, the presence of its armed forces and its political skill to maintain itself. But the fact is that the arrangements were certain of failure and its policy bankrupt. The trouble was that it took 40 years for the shards to come tumbling down.

In his discussion, the author points out that what most people think was the lodestone of Egypt, the Suez Canal, was not really the important thing. It was rather Egypt itself, the center of a geographically strategic area that reached to Africa, to Russia, to Western Europe, to the Indian Ocean and points east.

The entire chapter on Suez and Sinai centers, as it should, on Nasser, and Kimche analyzes shrewdly the Egyptian leader's version of Arab unity and his changing social and economic philosophy. His vision of uniting all the Moslems from Indonesia to the Atlantic ha heady grandeur. As an orga ed single force it would b political vehicle worth any attention. Yet the intram rivalries and squabbles r such a union a fantasy.

He argues too that Na never really wanted or beli in peace with Israel, and if he remained still for years after his rise to pr it was because he felt insa and threatened at home. wanted to deal with dom enemies before engaging fo ones. His judgment of Nass severe but no more severe his judgment of Israel. and again he criticizes the state for not taking the in tive in making peace and le opportunities go by that only once, such as the on the period immediately fol ing the six-day war.

Surprisingly, he is not simistic about the chance peace in the Middle East. feels the young people will the play away from their el He contends that they are ready questioning the old sertions and challenging the war cries. The young will n their own peace and their world. That, he believes, wi the second Arab awakening.

Mr. Lask is a book revie for The New York Times.

Convicted Kille Is Invited to Join PEN Club

NEW YORK, July 23 (NY —Edgar T. Smith, who has w ten a legal chronicle and a fic of fiction of his 13 years death row, has been elected member of the American cha ter of the PEN Club.

"I have no doubt that it's t first time, we've invited a co victed murderer to join," Ka Michalski, the executive sec tary of the association, said y terday.

Smith, who has spent ma time in the death house th any other condemned man the United States, is appealin for the 18th time his convictio for the slaying of Victoria Zd linski, a 15-year-old New Jersey high school student.

An avid reader who learned law in his prison cell at th Trenton State Prison in Ne Jersey to write many of his ow appeals, Smith caused som thing of a literary sensation 1968 with the publication Alfred A. Knopf of his b "Brief Against Death," an count of his lengthy legal ba

Now 36 years old, he has c pleted a new book, "A Rea able Doubt," which is a fict alized story of a murder i small New Jersey commu The book will be published Aug. 3 by Coward-McCann.

Henry Robbins, chairman PEN membership commit said it was on the basis of th two works that Smith was vited to join the professic association.

CROSSWORD

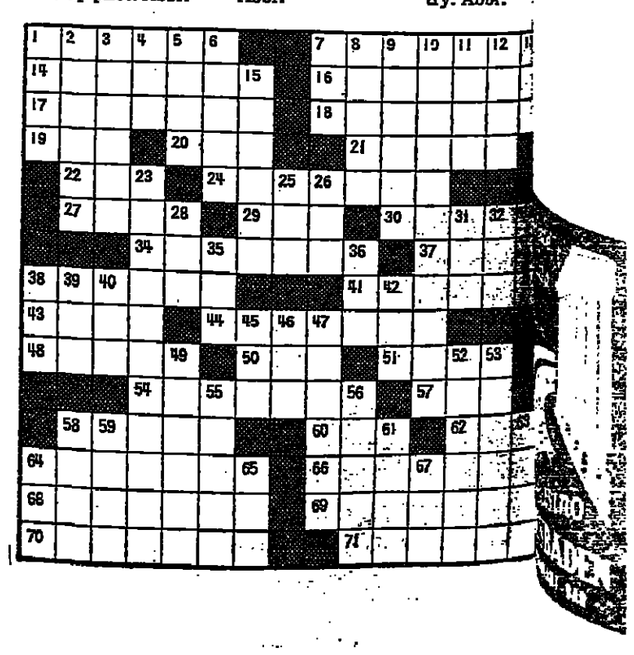
By Will We

ACROSS

1 Eye part
7 Lens type
14 Jacks or better
16 Sweaters
17 Cosmetic
18 Lens type
19 Perform
20 Grand Canyon area
21 Orchestra instrument
22 Souchong
24 Ray
27 Meeting: Abbr.
29 Corrode
30 Slow: Fr.
34 Coin position
37 Eye product
38 Eye sockets
41 Result of over-use of eyes
43 Marionette man
44 Conductor Henry
48 Plant pore
50 Zodiac sign
51 African language
54 Fishermen
57 Color
58 Liquid
60 Ship pilot: Abbr.
62 No. 2 men: Abbr.
64 Least
66 Quick look, old style
68 Step to ——
69 Stradivari
70 Church service
71 See 22 Across

DOWN

1 Capital of Italia
2 Solar-lunar differentials
3 Taker of an exam
4 Business abbreviation
5 Close
6 Architectural ridge
7 College degree
8 "—— a Parade"
9 Ornamental top
10 Specialist
11 Anthracite
12 Portuguese town
13 W. W. II craft
15 Morse or Pepys
23 Eye defect
25 Nose: Prefix
26 Thermal unit: Abbr.
28 Between Fri. and Sun.
31 Teachers' org
32 Asian
33 Sea eagle
35 Doctrine
36 Greek letter
38 Wartime grou Abbr.
39 Hair pad
40 Relative: Abbr
42 Explosive
45 Wholly
46 Born: Fr.
47 Eye part
49 Blood defect
52 ". . . we —— bananas"
53 Hurting
55 Commenceme V.I.P.'s
56 "I Cain't ——
58 Bowery figur
59 Again
61 President's prerogative
63 City problem
64 Small particle Abbr.
65 "—— Sylphid
67 La Paz's coun try: Abbr.



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Soviet Men Have 55-52 Advantage

Russia Leads U.S. Track Team

By James F. Clarity

LENINGRAD, July 23 (NYT).—The Soviet Union track and field team today survived rain, derisive cheering from its own fans and impatient flashes of speed from its opposition to take a first-day lead over the United States.

The combined score of men's and women's events was 103-78, in favor of the Russians. The American men trailed by 55-52; the women by 48-26. Only a strong showing by the American men today can save the meet, in the opinion of officials of the Amateur Athletic Union, which is sponsoring the team.

But the officials emphasized that this meet had kept the prospect of victory within sight, despite the fact that the American girls were virtually run out of Lenin Stadium by the Russians.

No records were broken today, but occasional excitement quickened the pulse and amplified the voices of the 30,000 rain-soaked spectators. They roared with increasing approval for a 22-year-old, mustachioed Yale graduate named Frank Shorter as he ran away from the field in the 10,000-meter race. Shorter, his longish hair trailing him by several inches, defeated the Soviet Union's national champion, Nikolai Sviridov, as Sviridov finished a weak third.

Ken Moore ran second to give the Americans a total of eight sorely needed points for the event.

As Shorter took a lead of several hundred yards in the race, the fans began to applaud him and to whistle derisively at loudspeaker announcements that Sviridov was running second, or third. And when he was given his third place medal, Sviridov was accorded the most noise of the day—an assortment of boos, howls and whistles.

Shorter, whose goals are an Olympic gold medal in 1972 and a doctor of medicine degree sometime thereafter, shook Sviridov's hand vigorously several times after the race. The handsome blond Russian smiled, shrugged his shoulders and seemed undaunted by the hoots of his countrymen.

American track buffs speculated that Shorter, who ran today's 10,000 in 28 minutes, 22.8 seconds, might have set a world record if the asphalt track had not been full of puddles.

The crowd was relatively silent as the Russian women accumulated points, and cheered only occasionally when their men scored. But they laughed and applauded when Wayne Collett and John Smith finished one-two in the 400-meter race. Collett and Smith, several yards ahead of the nearest Russians in sight, looked casually backward over their shoulders as they approached the finish line.

Marcus Walker and Tom Hill had no time for such observation as they raced one-two in the 110-meter hurdles.

The only serious disappointment for the American men came in the 800-meter race. Ken Swenson, who ran strong races in recent weeks against the French and the West Germans, finished a listless fourth.

RESULTS OF U.S.-RUSSIA MEET

MEN'S EVENTS

100-METER—1. Valery Borzov, Russia, 10.4; 2. Ben Vaughan, U.S., 10.5; 3. Ivory Crockett, U.S., 10.5; 4. Alexander Kornelyuk, Russia, 10.7

110-METER HURDLES — 1. Marcus Walker, U.S., 13.8; 2. Tom Hill, U.S., 14.1; 3. Victor Balkhin, Russia, 14.5; 4. Yuri Podtergera, Russia, 14.6.

10,000-METER—1. Frank Shorter, U.S., 28:22.8; 2. Ken Moore, U.S., 28:50.2; 3. Leonid Mikitenko, Russia, 29:51.4; 4. Nikolai Sviridov, Russia, 29:34.2.

400-METER—1. Wayne Collett, U.S., 45.7; 2. John Smith, U.S., 46.3; 3. Alex Braithikov, Russia, 46.7; 4. Boris Savchuk, Russia, 46.8.

4x100 RELAY—1. U.S. (Crockett, Vaughn, Hart, Taylor), 39.1 seconds; 2. USSR (Kornilyuk, Sapeya, Demetyev, Borzov), 39.2.

20-KILOMETER WALK—1. Golubnichy, Russia, 1 hour, 28:34.4; 2. Smage, Russia, 1:38:34.4; 3. Dave Romansky, U.S., 1:29:50.0; 4. Tom Dolley, U.S., 1:32:31.0.

SHOT PUT—1. Nicolai Karasyov, Russia, 19.94 meters; 2. Al Feuerbach, U.S., 19.38 meters; 3. Steve Wilhelm, U.S., 19.01; 4. Valery Volkin, Russia, 18.96.

TRIPLE JUMP—1. Victor Sanyeev, Russia, 16.56 meters; 2. Gennady Bessonov, Russia, 16.25; 3. Norm Tate, U.S., 15.88; 4. Smith, U.S., 15.76.

HAMMER THROW—1. Anatoly Bondarchuk, Russia, 72.48 meters; 2. Romuald Klim, Russia, 70.02; 3. George Frenn, U.S., 64.22; 4. Steve Deautrement, U.S., 59.32.

800-METER—1. Evgeny Arzhanov, Russia, 1:45.5; 2. Mark Winzenried, U.S., 1:46.4; 3. Sergei Krutchak, Russia, 1:48.4; 4. Ken Swenson, U.S., 1:55.2.

DECATHLON AFTER FIVE EVENTS—1. Vladimir Sherbatikh, Russia, 3,953 points; 2. Nikolai Avilov, Russia, 3,928; 3. John Warkentin, U.S., 3,706; 4. Jeff Bennett, U.S., 3,692.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

HIGH JUMP—1. Antonia Lazareva, Russia, 5 feet, 10.9 inches; 2. Adelaida Gertig, Russia, 5-8.3; 3. Brenda Vincent, U.S., 4-11; 4. Nellie Pihall, U.S., 4-11.

1,500-METER—1. Ludmilla Bragina, Russia, 4:50.8; 2. Tamara Pangelova, Russia, 4:50.8; 3. Francie Larrieu, U.S., 4:54.5; 4. Maria Stearns, U.S., 4:41.4.

400-METER RELAY—1. Russia, 44.8; 2. U.S., 45.0.

400-METER—1. Vera Popkova, Russia, 54.1; 2. Cathy Hammond, U.S., 54.8; 3. Raisa Nikonorova, Russia, 55.3; 4. Jarvis Scott, 55.9.

JAVELIN—1. Valentina Evert, Russia, 174-10.42; 2. Barbara Freidrich, U.S., 161-1.670; 3. Vera Savinkova, Russia, 158-5.57; 4. Sherry Calvert, U.S., 147-7.65.

100-METER—1. Iris Davis, U.S., 11.7; 2. Nadezhda Besfamilnaya, Russia, 11.9; 3. Ludmila Golomazova, Russia, 12.0; 4. Cathy Smallwood, U.S., 12.2.

DISCUS—1. Irina Solontsova, Russia, 188.10; 2. Tamara Danilova, Russia 184.11 in.; 3. Nancy Klepaika, U.S., 181; 4. Linda Langford, U.S., 177 8 1/2.

Associated Press.

SHORTER RUT FASTER—Frank Shorter on his way to winning 10,000-meter run.

O'Brien Falls Down in Steeplechase

Miss Neufville, 17, Sets 400-Meter Mark

EDINBURGH, Scotland, July 22 (Reuters).—A 17-year-old Jamaican girl and a 32-year-old Englishman ran fastest and farthest to win the gold medals at the Commonwealth Games today.

Marilyn Neufville, a Jamaican-born London schoolgirl with long legs and a ground-devouring stride, blasted the world 400-meter record with a 51.0 seconds clocking.

She slashed seven-tenths of a second off the record held jointly by French girls Nicole Duclos and Colette Besson.

Brian Hill, dominating over the Scottish countryside as Miss Neufville had been inside the Meadowbank Stadium, crushed a world-record marathon field to win in two hours, nine minutes 28 seconds—the second fastest time ever recorded for the gruelling 26 miles, 385 yards distance.

Miss Neufville, still to make up her mind whether she will run for Britain or Jamaica in international competition, was 2.6 seconds ahead of her nearest challenger, Australian Sandra Brown.

Hill's victory stamps him as one of the greatest marathon runners.

His time was a European, United Kingdom all-comers and games best and has only been beaten by the world best of 2:33.6 by Australian Derek Clayton, who failed to finish today's race.

Scotland's Jim Alder, the defending champion, was second and England's Don Faircloth, 21, was third in only his second marathon.

Australia and England maintained their battle for overall Games supremacy by each winning five gold medals today, leaving the Australians three ahead. Northern Ireland won two gold medals today through Mary Peters (women's shot put) and Mike Bull (pole vault) and Kenya (men's 400-meter) and Jamaica (women's 400-meter) one each.

Two track stars had disappointments this afternoon. Australian Kerry O'Brien, world record-holder for the 3,000 meter steeplechase, fell at the water jump, but Tony Manning preserved Australia's prestige by winning the event from Kenya's Ben Jipcho and Amos Biwott, the Olympic gold medallist.

Mrs. Sylvia Potts, New Zealand schoolteacher, was denied a gold medal in the women's 1,500 meters when she fell just short of the finish line, leaving victory to England's Rita Ridley.

Australia won all three afternoon swimming events, but 16-year-old Sydney schoolgirl Karen Moras failed in her solo attempt to beat the world 400-meter freestyle record.

England's David Bryant enhanced his reputation as the world's greatest lawn bowler by clinching the singles title, thus repeating his 1962 triumph.

Cliff Richey and Ashe Advance in Western Event

CINCINNATI, July 23 (UPI).—Leading Western tennis champion Cliff Richey had a few uncomfortable moments yesterday before polishing off his second victim while his sister, Nancy, continued to blast her competition.

Richey beat Patricio Cornejo of Chile, 6-0, 3-6, 6-3.

Nancy, the top-ranked and top-seeded U.S. woman tennis player, eliminated Gail Hansen, 6-0, 6-1.

In other events during the third round of the 83d Western, Ken Rosewall of Australia downed Tom Mottram, 6-2, 8-6.

Ilie Nastase of Romania, third seeded, had little trouble disposing of Jim Osborne, 6-2, 6-4.

Fourth-seeded Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia survived the strong two-handed slams of South African Frew McMillan to advance to the quarter finals with a 7-5, 6-3 victory.

Stan Smith, the No. 1 ranked U.S. player but seventh seeded in the tournament, overpowered Tony Parun of New Zealand, 6-2, 6-2.

In women's doubles, the strong top seeded team of French women Gail Chanfreau and Rosemary Casals of the United States overcame Lita Liem and Lany Kaligis of Indonesia, 6-1, 6-1.

Okker Triumphs

MANCHESTER, England, July 23 (Reuters).—Tom Okker of Holland won Britain's Mark Cox, 21-19, 6-4, in the Midland Open yesterday.

The Dutch player's victory took him into the semifinals. He will meet Cliff Drysdale of South Africa. The other semifinal will be between Roger Taylor of Britain and Allan McDonald of Australia.

Undefeated Foreman Knocks Out Russel

PHILADELPHIA, July 23 (AP).—Undefeated George Foreman, 21, knocked out Roger Russel in 2:29 of the first round Monday for his 18th professional boxing victory.

It was the eighteenth knockout for Foreman, who in two weeks fights George Chuvalo in Madison Square Garden. Foreman weighed 214 pounds to 188 for Russel, who never landed a solid punch in the 2-minute fight.

Mrs. King Has Knee Surgery But Is Hopeful of Comeback

By Jeff Prugh

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 23.—Tennis star Billie Jean King was reported resting comfortably in hospital here today after undergoing an operation on her right knee.

A hospital spokesman said, "It was a successful operation as far as we can determine at this time." Doctors expect her to be out of competition for about six months.

The 26-year-old former Wimbledon champion had a similar operation on her left knee two years ago and within six months was back on the circuit in winning form.

Mrs. King has had recurring trouble this season with her right knee. After her defeat by Australian Margaret Court in the marathon Wimbledon singles final earlier this month, she complained of leg cramps which she attributed to the knee trouble.

Last week, she decided to have the operation. She then said it was hard to say which was more painful—the Wimbledon loss or the thought of having more surgery. She has been through it all before.

"The pain is so bad," she said last week, "that you wonder whether you can walk again. But then, if there's one thing I really can't stand, it's losing. That kills me, too."

Two knee operations, two Wimbledon setbacks in two years. There are those who thus say she is on the way out, that she no longer is the first lady of tennis. And there are others who insist that another operation, especially to repair something as delicate as a knee, will surely mean that her tournament-playing days are over.

Billie Jean vowed last week she would be back.

"That's what the reporters wanted to say—that this will mean the end—it makes a better story, I guess," she said. "But the more I think about it, the more I know I wouldn't like going out a loser. That's a terrible feeling—knowing you have to quit."

The road back—if, there is one—will be tortuous. It will test her patience ("which is something," she said, "I don't have"), just as it did less than two years ago when she underwent her first knee operation.

Billie Jean got to the Wimbledon finals—but her fiercest rival, Australia's Margaret Court, beat her, 14-12, 11-9, in one of the most thrilling matches ever witnessed on the famed center court.

"The fans may have enjoyed it, but I didn't" said Billie Jean, whose tender knee prevented her from pushing off to hit overheads properly.

She sipped a cup of coffee and sighed, "Well, that's three times we've beaten each other at Wimbledon—something is gonna have to give," she said. "Margaret should win the grand slam now (by winning the U.S. Open in September).

"As for me, I know what I have to do to come back. I want to be a winner before I quit. I've got to prove to myself that I can. This time, both legs will feel better—my other knee feels great—and when I return, that's when I'll sock it to 'em."

Billie Jean King, who took up tennis when her father removed her from a boys' softball team in Long Beach, California, was giving herself a fight talk.

© Los Angeles Times

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	000	002	002	2	6	2
Chicago	205	002	02x	10	12	2

Merritt, Washburn (3), Noriega (7) and Corrales; Hands (12-7) and Hundley. L—Merritt (15-8). HR—Hickman (21st); Williams (27th).

Philadelphia	001	001	201	5	13	0
San Francisco	100	000	001	2	6	2

Bunning, Selma (9) and Ryan; Perry, McMahon (8) and Gibson. W—Bunning (8-9). L—Perry (14-8).

Montreal	202	022	200	10	12	0
Los Angeles	012	100	00x	12	14	1

McGinn, Stoneman (4), Raymond (7), Strohmayer (8) and Bateman; Osteen, Pena (5), Brewer (8) and Torborg, Haller (8). W—Pena (4-3). L—Raymond (3-6). HR—Bailey (13th), Fairly (16th), Haller (3d), Joshua (1st).

New York	020	100	001	4	8	1
San Diego	010	000	201	4	10	0

Seaver, Ryan (9) and Grote; Wilson, Herbel (8), Willis (9), Baldschun (10) and Cannizzaro. W—Baldschun (1-0). L—Ryan (5-6). HR—Spiezio (5th), Colbert (29th).

Houston	111	700	021	13	16	1
St. Louis	015	300	000	9	11	2

Dierker, Culver (3), Bouton (4), Ray (4), Gladding (8) and Edwards. Briles, Campisi (4), Linzy (5), Cuppas (6), Drabowsky (9) and Torre. W—Culver (4-2). L—Briles (2-3). HR—Wynn (14th), Allen (27th), Cardwell (5th).

Atlanta	000	001	020	3	3	2
Pittsburgh	202	000	10x	5	11	0

Stone, Wilhelm (8) and King, Tillman (8); Dal Canton, Gibson (8), Giusti (8) and Sanguillen. W—Dal Canton (5-1). L—Stone (7-7).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland	000	010	030	4	10	1
Washington	110	100	000	3	7	1

Hunter, Pizarro (5), Lacheman (7); Grant (8) and Fernandez. Cox, Knowles (8) and Casanova. W—Lacheman (2-0). L—Knowles (1-8). HR—Casanova (6th), F. Alou (7th).

First Game

California	000	000	021	4	7	1
Boston	200	004	01x	7	16	2

Bradley, Laroche (5), Doyle (7), Fisher (8) and Egan; Peters, Lyle (9) and Mayer. W—Peters (8-9). L—Bradley (9-2).

Second Game

California	021	000	000	3	7	1
Boston	040	100	20x	8	15	0

Queen, Doyle (8), Kealy (8), Fisher (7) and Egan; Siebert, Koonce (7) and Adriano, Moses (8). W—Siebert (12-5). L—Queen (1-3). HR—Egan (3d), Repos (10th).

Milwaukee	001	020	001	4	10	1
New York	010	000	000	1	6	1

Bohn (2-7) and Rodf; Stottlemyre, Hamilton (7), Akin (8) and Munson. L—Stottlemyre (9-9). HR—Savage (7th), Renko (2d).

Chicago	000	000	200	2	5	3
Cleveland	012	000	02x	5	15	0

Magnuson, Stange (5), Murphy (8), Wood (8) and Josephson; Hargan, Silsworth (7), Lasher (7) and Fosse. W—Hargan (3-3). L—Magnuson (8-3).

Detroit	000	000	010	1	2	0
Minnesota	000	020	04x	6	8	0

Lolich, Hiller (8) and Freehan; Perry, Perranoski (8) and Mitterwald. W—Perry (15-7). L—Lolich (9-11).

Baltimore	100	200	000	000	3	4
Kansas City	001	000	020	000	3	9

McNally, Hall (8), Richert (11), Drabowsky (12) and Etchebarren, Hendricks (10); Butler, Fitzmorris (4), Wright (7), Abernathy (9) and Rodriguez, Kirkpatrick (9). W—Richert (4-1). L—Abernathy (2-3).

HuntGets Trophy To Join Bruises

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23 (AP).—Ron Hunt's membership in the Medic Alert organization and his newly-established National League record for getting hit by pitches are just coincidence.

But Medic Alert, a non-profit foundation that helps persons with hidden medical problems, presented a trophy to Hunt Sunday at Candlestick Park. It was in recognition of the record he broke Saturday when he was hit by a pitch for the 199th time in his career.

The trophy was a replica of Hunt, with a baseball planted in his rib cage.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	50	36	.621	—
Detroit	52	40	.570	5
New York	51	43	.543	7 1/2
Boston	49	44	.527	8
Cleveland	43	50	.462	15
Washington	43	53	.453	16

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	58	31	.652	—
California	56	39	.589	5
Oakland	51	44	.537	10
Kansas City	34	59	.366	26
Milwaukee	34	62	.354	27 1/2
Chicago	33	64	.340	29

Wednesday's Results

Boston 7, S. California 4, 2.
Milwaukee 4, New York 1.
Baltimore 4, Kansas City 2.
Minnesota 2, Detroit 1.
Cleveland 6, Chicago 2.
Oakland 4, Washington 3.

Thursday's Games

Baltimore at Kansas City, night.
Detroit at Minnesota, night.
Chicago at Cleveland, night.
California 4, Boston 1.

(Only Games Scheduled)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	53	43	.552	—
New York	50	44	.532	2
Chicago	47	48	.505	4 1/2
Philadelphia	43	50	.462	8 1/2
St. Louis	41	52	.436	11
Montreal	40	55	.421	12 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	67	29	.698	—
Los Angeles	56	39	.585	11
Atlanta	46	46	.500	20
San Francisco	44	48	.478	21
Houston	42	53	.442	24 1/2
San Diego	39	59	.398	29

Wednesday's Results

Philadelphia 5, San Francisco 2.
Chicago 10, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Atlanta 2.
Houston 12, St. Louis 9.
Los Angeles 12, Montreal 14.
San Diego 5, New York 4.

Thursday's Games

Chicago 1, Cincinnati 0.
Atlanta at Pittsburgh, night.
Houston at St. Louis, night.

(Only Games Scheduled)

Reliever Wins 1st Start

Dal Canton Rescues Pirates' Ailing Staff

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT).—If the Pittsburgh pitching staff is to win an award this season, it will have to come from the American Medical Association.

The Pirates have had artistic pitching problems all season, but now the situation has reached the critical stage because of physical problems involving three starters.

Steve Blass is on the disabled list with a severely bruised forearm; Bob Moose hasn't pitched since June 20th because of a tender elbow and Bob Veale, who had been scheduled to start last night, has a sore shoulder.

Forced to take emergency measures, manager Danny Murtaugh brought Bruce Dal Canton out of the bull pen last night and he responded by helping the Pirates get past Atlanta, 5-3, and increase their edge over the Mets to two games as New York lost.

It was only Dal Canton's third start in four seasons in the majors—the other two were in 1967—and the 28-year-old righthander allowed just five hits through seven innings.

Cubs 10, Reds 2

Jim Hickman continued his torrid hitting, driving in four runs with a homer and a single, as Chicago mauled Cincinnati and Jim Merritt, 10-2. Errors by Pat Corrales and Ray Washburn helped the Cubs score five runs in the third.

Phillies 5, Giants 2

Philadelphia ended a highly successful West Coast visit, defeating San Francisco, 5-2, for its seventh victory in eight games. Pitcher Jim Bunning drove in two runs and Tony Taylor contributed four hits to the Phils' attack.

Astros 13, Cardinals 9

St. Louis suffered its 18th loss in 15 games, dropping a 13-8 decision to Houston. The Astros won it with seven runs in the fourth. Joe Morgan tied the game, 5-6, with a two-run single, and two other runs scored when Julian Javier dropped Doug Rader's pop-up.

Dodgers 12, Expos 10

Tom Haller smashed a pinch-hit grand-slam homer off Claude Raymond in the seventh, powering an eight-run explosion that gave Los Angeles a 12-10 triumph over Montreal.

Padres 5, Mets 4

Ivan Murrell's run-scoring single scored Al Ferrara with two out in the 10th inning and gave San Diego a 5-4 victory over New York.

Athletic 4, Senators 3

In the American League, Oakland beat Washington, 4-3, scoring three runs in the eighth, the last on a wild pickoff throw by Darold Knowles. Felipe Alou's homer and Joe Rudi's double brought in the first two runs in the rally.

Indians 6, White Sox 2

Run-producing doubles by Buddy Bradford and Eddie Leon powered a three-run uprising in the third that carried Cleveland to a 6-2 victory over Chicago.

Red Sox 7, 8, Angels 4, 3

Carl Yastrzemski rapped three hits in each game as Boston swept a day-night double-header from California, 7-4 and 8-3. The hits gave Yastrzemski a .523 average in the last 12 games and raised his season mark to .323.

Twins 2, Tigers 1

Jim Perry allowed two hits but needed help from Ron Perranoski in the eighth for his 15th victory as Minnesota edged Detroit, 2-1. Harmon Killebrew singled in both Twins' runs.

Orioles 4, Royals 3

Kansas City forced Baltimore to the 13th inning before losing its 19th in a row to the Orioles, 4-3. Chico Salmon's two-out bunt single drove in the winning run.

Angels 4, Yankees 1

Ted Savage and Bob Burda hit consecutive two-out home runs off Mel Stottlemyre in the fifth inning as Milwaukee snapped a 1-all tie and went on to beat New York, 4-1, behind Bob Bolin's six-hit pitching.

Thursday's Games

Cubs 1, Reds 0

Shortstop Woody Woodward's throwing error on a potential double play in the eighth inning let Don Kessinger score the game's only run and gave Chicago and Milt Pappas a 1-0 victory over Cincinnati.

Angels 4, Red Sox 1

Billy Cowan's pinch double drove in the tie-breaking run as California scored three runs in the ninth inning and beat Boston, 4-1.

NFL Talks at Crisis

By Dave Brady

NEW YORK, July 23 (WP).—Professional football yesterday reached the brink of its most serious crisis since the salary war of the 1960s.

Articulating publicly the hard-line concensus they had whispered privately on Tuesday, the National Football League club owners said they "foresee a lengthy strike by the NFL Players Association."

A statement read by American Conference President Lamar Hunt, owner of the Kansas City Chiefs, said the lack of realistic replies from the union leaves the clubs and players days, and possibly weeks, apart.

The owners rejected a meeting with player representatives scheduled for 7 p.m. last night at Washington, D.C., under the auspices of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

The Federal Mediation Service suggested a meeting with both sides today at the agency's Baltimore office at 1 p.m.

Theodore M. Kheel, nationally prominent labor consultant, was called in by the owners and he said that although "federal mediation is a term foreign to football" and that the owners prefer the bargaining table, he has advised them to submit to it—but not in Washington.

"It is the feeling of the owners that the players might attempt to make a political issue of the negotiations," Kheel said.

"I have reports that there have been efforts made to involve members of Congress. They are perfectly honorable men. But we would rather meet in New York, where we have our records, or anywhere else in the United States. We have suggested the Westchester (N.Y.) Country Club, where the player representatives also could work out."

It was learned that the owners believe that union spokesmen recently consulted with four Midwestern congressmen in what was viewed by the owners as an attempt by the players to stir public sentiment against management.

Then in Washington, the players met with two federal mediators for about 90 minutes last night despite the owners' absence. After the meeting, the players issued a statement accusing the owners of trying to "break" their association:

"This hard-line stand is now even more effective since the NFLPA has only two choices:

"1. To buckle under to their demands, 2. To continue to seek a mutually acceptable agreement with the resulting possibility that the ball players may have to leave the country to play football," said the most significant parts of the statement read by Ken Bowman of the Green Bay Packers.

The two mediators, Gilbert J. Seldin and Ralph C. Patterson, appeared to be attempting mediation last night, leaving the meeting twice for brief periods before announcing the scheduled 1 p.m. meeting Thursday in Baltimore.

The players said they will attend the Baltimore session. It was uncertain whether the owners would.

The owners did make a bid toward resolving the strike-lockout by saying in the statement, "If the Kansas City camp were opened, will the association—notwithstanding the strike, and their right to strike—direct the Kansas City players to report and play the College All-Star game (on Friday, July 31, in Chicago)?

"If the Players Association is willing to direct the Kansas City players, the Kansas City camp will be opened immediately (by the owners)."

Asked if there had been any communication with or reply yesterday from the players on that issue, George Halas, president of the National Conference, said, "Not yet."

Pepitone Prefers Hair Salon To Playing With Houston

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT).—Joe Pepitone, who is AWOL from the Houston Astros, said here yesterday that he had no intention of changing his mind and rejoining the team in St. Louis.

"I just got home, I'm tired and I just want to think things over" the 29-year-old former Yankee said at his hair-styling salon in Brooklyn. "Right now I'm going to be working here and let things stand. I definitely am not going to St. Louis."

Pepitone walked out on the Astros earlier in the week after a series of clashes with manager Harry Walker and general manager Spec Richardson over club regulations. He was fined $250 for missing a practice during the All-Star break, and opposed a rule requiring all players on the team to have roomates on the road.

On Tuesday, Pepitone said he would ask the Astros to place him on the voluntary retire list. He also said that "I can't stand Harry Walker. I can't stand Spec Richardson. I can't stand all their regulations. I can't stand a million rules."

Pepitone insisted that the fine was unjust because he had an elbow injury that he said prevented him from swinging a bat or throwing a ball.

Pepitone said that the Houston management did not believe he had an injured right elbow and tried to put him in the hospital until he said he was able to play.

"When people think you're lying to them, it just makes a bad situation," he said. "I tried to take a couple of swings with the bat Monday night, but I can't."

Pepitone was hit on the elbow by a pitch thrown by Los Angeles' Pete Mikkelson.

As for a roomate, he said he hasn't had one in seven years.

"I think the best thing for me right now is for the club to trade me," he said. "I simply can't handle the situation there.

"The ballplayers are great and Houston is a good town, but it's something personal. I heard so much from everyone about Walker, but now I know for sure. The guy is unbelievable—I can't take him anymore."

Pepitone, who was traded by the Yankees for Curt Blefary, is batting .251 with 14 homers.

The End of the Line For Paris Fiacres

Zizi and Mme. Ketty, the last full-time carriage driver in Paris.

> *"In the old days people would have coffee at the Café du Rond Point and save the sugar for the horses . . . Now there is nothing."*

Mary Blume

PARIS.—The Elysian Fields are a perfect hell of automobile fumes, cinema queues and tacky stores, but the Rond Point des Champs Elysées has kept its raffish, turn-of-the-century charm. For how long one doesn't know.

Airplane magnate Marcel Dassault (creator of the Mystère jet) plans to replace the town house that now houses his magazine, *Jours de France*, with a modern skyscraper (to those who object to the destruction of the former house of the Duc de Morny, M. Dassault says not to worry: he will, in Hearstian style, reconstruct the building stone by stone on his property outside Paris which already boasts a Trianon-like main building). If, as seems likely, the Dassault plan goes through, the low-profile building of *Le Figaro*, across the Champs Elysées, will also be replaced.

In the meantime the Berkeley restaurant is gone and the Café du Rond Point—one of the most delightful in Paris with its southern exposure, tall chestnuts and cosy wicker chairs—is being transformed into *un drugstore*. The trees near the Rond Point were dislodged and stiffly replanted to make an underground *parking*, and the fiacres that parked outside the Café du Rond Point are gone forever.

There is now only one full-time horse and carriage left in Paris (even New York has more) and it more often parks at the Tour Eiffel than at the Rond Point.

Old Days

"In the old days people would have coffee at the Café du Rond Point and save the sugar for the horses and there were always lines of people waiting for rides. Now there is nothing," says Mme. Ketty, the last of the horse and carriage drivers.

Mme. Ketty is a trim and smiling lady with pink cheeks, golden Shirley Temple curls and the look of a kewpie doll that has been left in the weather. "Few women of my age would want to dirty their hands and get blisters," she says, "but the company of the horses is worth it." She usually wears a tiny blue straw bowler, a pale blue turtleneck, blue stretch pants and black boots. For weddings she wears black livery with a top hat. If it is a white wedding she ties a trailing piece of white chiffon around her hat: if it is not a white wedding, there are always feathers, she says.

A very pleasant and even-tempered woman, Mme. Ketty has been a coachwoman for little more than a year. Before that she was in the sales department of a cleaning products company. She would often come to the Rond Point to feed sugar to the horses (her grandparents and parents were horse sellers in Eastern Europe and in the 5th Arrondissement of Paris) and one day she learned that a coachman planned to sell his carriage to an *antiquaire* and his horses, Zizi and Kiki, to the slaughterhouse.

"It was incredible to think of those horses being made into steaks," Mme. Ketty says. She bought them at a stiff price to save them. "When it comes time for them to die, they will die a natural death. They are the last fiacre horses in Paris. One must treat them with respect."

One Colleague

Mme. Ketty's sole colleague is an elderly man with an elderly horse who comes out occasional Thursdays and Sundays. "For him it is more a distraction than an occupation," she points out. She had a fair amount of trouble getting her license, and when she retires no more fiacre licenses will be issued. She is allowed to go anywhere in town and pays the same fee as taxis—about $20 quarterly—for the right to park at reserved stations.

She and her husband and poodle live in the suburb of l'Hay-les-Roses, the horses are stabled nearby (while the donkeys and ponies of Paris's children's parks live in the 15th arrondissement, horses she says, can no longer be stabled in town). One horse, Kiki, who is pushing 20, works only when he needs cheering up; Zizi, a brown and white affable youngster of 10, is on permanent duty and is very fond of ice cream cones.

Mme. Ketty drives Zizi into town by van, picks up her carriage where it is parked, and trots off to work. To start working at the Eiffel Tower at 10 a.m., she has to get up at 5:30. She scours the countryside for hard-to-find bits of harness which she then stitches together and next winter (she stops work in late autumn) will go to Spain to seek special rubbers for her carriage wheels. Zizi has to be shod every two weeks; there isn't a blacksmith within 20 miles of Paris.

'Real Industry'

"It sounds stupid but doing this job is a real industry," Mme. Ketty says. Feed for the horses is bought at several farms outside Paris and a special machine crushes Kiki's oats to make them more digestible. He drinks water from the Rond Point fountains—"it's very pure well water," Mme. Ketty says.

Hackney work isn't profitable, says Mme. Ketty. She gets 30 francs ($5.40) a half hour, 60 francs an hour (80 francs at night) and is very good at working out itineraries: elderly Parisians, for example, go to the Bois and along the Left Bank quais, a route that is both romantic and well-shaded on hot days.

Mme. Ketty purses her lips when asked about taxi drivers, but police are kindly at difficult crossings, and the delighted stares and cheers of pedestrians are encouraging. Occasionally an automobilist shakes his fist and reminds Mme. Ketty that this is 1970, but she remains serene.

"Real Parisians are delighted to see a fiacre, they would never say anything," she says. "But Paris is now taken over by people from the country, and people from the country don't want to be reminded of the country."

PEOPLE:

A Martini You Can Get Your Teeth Into

Attorney **Philip F. Hochberg** went into court in Washington, D.C., and filed suit for $5,000 against a District of Columbia seafood restaurant because, he said, there was a "foreign object" in his martini. He was not talking about the imported gin, but an olive pit. He said he unsuspectingly bit into the olive in his martini and broke a molar on the pit. The suit was the subject of lengthy hearings, with the court hearing testimony from the company that sold the olive to the restaurant and from the company that sold the olive to the company that sold the olive to the restaurant. Hochberg contended that even if the pit originally grew in the olive, it was a foreign object since the olive had a hole in the end that made it appear pitted. If this argument impressed Judge **Edward A. Beard** of the Court of General Sessions, he was careful to conceal it. A pit in a martini olive is not a foreign object, said he, and dismissed the suit.

* * *

SUMMONED: Former model **Cynthia Bouron**, 33, for a second time, by a Santa Monica, Calif., Superior Court to take a blood test designed to show whether or not actor **Cary Grant**, 64, is father of her four-month-old-baby Stephanie. Miss Bouron, who filed a paternity suit against Grant in April, failed to appear for a first blood test on June 25. According to Grant's lawyers, Miss Bouron is in England with the baby and plans to stay there six weeks. The court ordered her to return to Los Angeles by Aug. 26 to take the second test. Grant has denied being father of the child.

* * *

CLEARED: Rock 'n' roll band leader **Chubby Checker** of a charge of possession of drugs, but three members of his combo admitted possession. Checker, whose real name is **Ernest Evens**, and his companions were arrested at Niagara Falls, N.Y., on June 22 as they crossed the Rainbow Bridge from Canada. Customs officials said they found marijuana, capsules and hashish in the quartet's automobile. A judge dismissed the charge against Checker, 28, but levied fines of $250 each on **Richard Miesel**, 27, **John Burzell**, 28, and **Robert Williams**, 21. The three who were fin had pleaded guilty.

* * *

ARRESTED: A young cou renting a cottage on a ran owned by comedian **Bob H** for cultivating 300 marijua plants. The Los Angeles sheri department said the arrest **James Richardson**, 22, and wife **Penny**, 21, followed a t week investigation. The H ranch, 35 miles northwest Los Angeles, is jointly owned the comedian and his brot Jim. A spokesman for H said: "Bob has nothing to with this. There is a forem out there. He does all renting."

* * *

At Athens, Ohio, a law drove off the first tee at Ohio University golf course a landed in some really rou rough. Police confiscated four eight-foot-tall marijua plants growing among gr greens near the first hole.

* * *

AILING: Singer Elisabe **Schwarzkopf**, in Switzerla She will not be appearing this year's Chichester Festiv a spokesman for the festi organizers said today. The co cert, planned for August 2, w a sell-out and the organiz are now searching for a replac ment star. A spokesman for singer's London agents sai "Miss Schwarzkopf is sufferi from extreme exhaustion and in a nursing home in Switze land. I cannot say when will be fit enough to sing."

* * *

PUBLIC NOTICE: The worl first sardine packing champio ship will be held Aug. 1-2 the Maine Seafoods Festiv Rockland, Me.

BBC to Film 'War and Peace'

LONDON, July 23 (AP).—The British Broadcasting Cor has announced plans for 15-hour color television produ tion of Tolstoi's "War an Peace."

Producer David Conroy sai it would be split into 20 epi sodes.

The battle of Austerlitz w be shot at Austerlitz, and th crew will go abroad for scen in the battle of Borodino, h said, but the retreat from Mo cow will probably be filmed i England.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

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